

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4802. 號三十月一十年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

日九十月十年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HERBY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE BOSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLAK & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suva, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BELLING, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM RUMER, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. For Fixed Deposits:—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East,

Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.

At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " " "

" 12 " " 5 " " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.

RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES of INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALKER, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For sale.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna. Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1879. Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS. American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs. FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

COCOA MATTING. TAPESTRY CARPET.

DOOR MATS. California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

WHITNEY BLANKETS. REP and other TABLE COVERS, Fancy Patterns.

TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.

LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW LINEN.

GREEN and MARONE REP. FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits. NAVY BLUE SERGE.

CLOTH TROWSER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety. CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.

CHINA'S CASH and DEED BOXES. VETRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.

COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING CALL BELLS.

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH. DESSERT, DINNER and BREAK-FAST SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.

FOLDING CHAIRS. CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOES. HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.

CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS. CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.

CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORIDE OF LIME, &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO. Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

FOR SALE.

(IN ORDER TO EFFECT CLEARANCE OF AN INVOICE.)

GENUINE DUE DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE, In Good Condition, at the following Greatly Reduced Prices.

Per Case 1 Doz. Quarts, \$13. " 2 " Pints, \$14.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, November 13, 1878. del3

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs BIRLEY & Co. to sell by Public Auction, by Order of the Mortgagees, on or about the 20th JANUARY, 1879, the 1st Class IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP "AMERICA,"

of 563 Tons Net Register, Built in 1873 by Messrs J. and R. SWAN, of Dumbarton, and Engine by Messrs. Top and McGregor, of Glasgow, with Compound Vertical Direct Acting Surface-Condensing Engines of 90 Horse-Power (nominal), working up to 450 H.-P. effectual; Consumption of Coal (Cardiff), about 8 Tons; Speed, about 8 Knots; Capacity of Bunkers, 180 Tons; Diameter of Cylinders, 25 and 48 inches; Boiler Multitubular; Length 210 feet 8 in.; Breadth, extreme, 26 feet 7 in.; Depth of Hold, Tonnage Deck to Ceiling, 20 feet 9 in.; Spar Deck, Deck to Deck, 6 feet 7 in.; Draft, light, 9 feet; loaded, 17 feet; D. W. Capacity, including Bunkers, 1,100 Tons, or 16,500 Piculs exclusive of Bunkers; Class, Lloyd's 90 A1; Water Ballast; Tween Decks laid; 8 Steam Winches, and HARRFIELD'S Patent Windlass; Saloon amidships for 10 Cabin Passengers and Cabin aft for 3. Bunkers refitted in Hongkong in June, and the Hull and Machinery now in first class order.

Spars Engine Gear and Coal to be sold SEPARATELY.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., or the Auctioneers, where Inventory and Plan of the Vessel can be seen.

TERMS of SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer. The Balance on completion of Transfer, expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser. The Ship and Inventory, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk at fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, November 18, 1878. del3

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1879. Bass's DRAUGHT ALE, in Splendid Condition. PANTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.

LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS. ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS. MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.

Novelties in Meerschaum PIPES & CIGAR TUBES. THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.

POCKET KNIVES. SWIMMING BELTS and AIR CUSHIONS.

CHABLIS, in Pints. TWEEDS, in Suit or Trouser Lengths. FRIEZES, for Ulsters.

WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns. CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, Latest Edition. KELLOGG'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.

KEITH JOHNSTON'S LATEST ATLAS. DICTIONARIES & WORKS OF REFERENCE. TODDY KETTLES.

SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY. SADDLERY.

SCARVES and TIES, Newest Patterns. GRAMMARS and SCHOOL BOOKS. NEW SEASON'S APPLES.

THE NEWEST NOVELS. RED HEART RUM. SHOOTING BOOTS. SPORTING GEAR, of all Descriptions.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

Intimations.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, B. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE Spacious Premises being built especially for the production of Portraits and fitted up so as to command the best light throughout all the Hours of the Day is Open from 8 o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock p.m., under the personal Management of D. K. Griffith, who has introduced all the latest novelties.

ENLARGEMENTS.

AND

REDUCTIONS.

In a Superior Style at Moderate Charges. Studio, QUEEN'S ROAD, Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, September 19, 1878.

HUTCHINGS

begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

SHOP—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN HONGKONG.

CON arreglo al pliego de Condiciones que se halla de manifiesto en este Consulado y en el Aviso de Guerra Español "MARQUES DEL DUERO" hasta las 11 de la mañana del 29 del actual; se saca a pública licitación la LÍMPIEZA DE LOS FONDOS DE DICHO BUQUE, LA CONSTRUCCION DE UN BOTE, para el mismo y otras REPARACIONES.

Dicho Ato tendrá lugar en la Cancillería de este Consulado a las 12 en punto del referido día 29 y hasta media hora antes se admitirán las proposiciones que se presenten, las cuales han de estar arregladas al modelo que al final del pliego de condiciones se copia.

Hongkong, 18 de Noviembre de 1878. El Consul Interino, JOSÉ VELEZ.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 95.

CHINA SEA.

RIVER MIN—FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

"Aymar" Buoy.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 28th October, a RED and BLACK OCHERED BUOY, 6 feet in diameter, surmounted by a Black Diamond-Shaped OAGE, was moved in 11 fathoms L.W., 800 feet E.N.E. of the East End of the Reef known as the "Benjamin Aymar Reef," which is situated near the North Channel entrance to the Foochow River.

The name "Aymar" is painted on the Buoy in White.

The following are the Magnetic bearings from the Reef given by Captain R. H. NAPIER, R.N., commanding H. M. S. Veying Vessel Watson:

Chang-shi Peak..... bears N. 68° E. M. dble Dog Lighthouse " 8. 37° E. Sea Dog Summit..... " 8. 50° E. Sea Cat " " 8. 71° E.

See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1229, 1761 and 2400.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs, GERALD E. WELLESLEY, Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineers' Office, Shanghai, Nov. 8, 1878. no26

Intimations.

MOORE & CO.,

"VARIETY STORE,"

NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS.

No. 42, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, August 28, 1878. no28

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "YESO,"

Capt. S. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFLAIC & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1878. no24

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "PETRO,"

Commandant PASQUIER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE,"

Commandant DE GIROD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Chartered Steamship "MEOGA,"

Captain MONNET, due here about the 18th instant, will be despatched as above early in December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. (Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers to New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "MENMUIR,"

(expected about the 18th instant), will be despatched as above on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HAMBURG. The 3/3 L. 1. 1. Swedish Bark "ALMA,"

O. OHLSSON, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

FOR MELBOURNE & DUNEDIN (N.Z.) The British Bark "HOTSPUR,"

Capt. SHAW, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient inducement offers.) The 41 British Ship "COMMISSARY,"

A. MORRISON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 British Bark "GLAMIS,"

Captain ROLLO, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, October 26, 1878. no26

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Bark "LIZZIE PERRY,"

Captain FITMAN, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 17, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 German Bark "NIAGARA,"

PAULSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

FOR CALLAO.

The British Bark "LORD MACAULAY,"

MONKMAN, Master, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Ship "MARY FRASER,"

Dexter, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The British Ship "SIR CHARLES NAPIER,"

Geo. FRENCH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 30, 1878.

Entertainments.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS,
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 28th November, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *AMAZON*, Commandant DUBOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 27th November, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878. no28

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd December, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PARCEL TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878. de8

Notices of Firms.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM This Date until further notice, Mr L. HENNEQUIN will assume the Management of the Company's Office at this Port.

H. DE POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. de13

NOTICE.

MR NG MEI KUM otherwise called NG HOK MUN is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR NG SIN FOO otherwise called NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878. de80

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR NG SIN FOO otherwise called NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878. de80

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under- signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOUNG CHAN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Argyll* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 o'clock To-day.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 18, 1878. no25

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.

Ex "Anadyr."

AHH (In diamond) { No. 2, Order, 2 cases
TJ (underneath) { Woolens, from London.

KJ (In diamond) { No. 71, Order, 1 case
AMC (underneath) { Haberdashery, from London.

KJ (In diamond) { No. 71/2, Order, 2 cases
TJ (underneath) { Woolens, from L'don.

M F, No. 381/2, Mr W. R. Mansfield, 2 cases Wine, from Marseilles.

M F, No. 383/5, Mr W. R. Mansfield, 3 cases Cognac, from Marseilles.

T H, Tan Sive, 4 pkgs. Metal, from Bata-

via.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. ANADYR.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Anadyr*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 15th Inst., at 5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after FRIDAY, the 22nd November, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 15, 1878.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2.—VOL. VII.—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming, The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Yang-ming, The Idol Kwok Shing Wang.

Geographical Notes on the Provinces of Kiangsi.

Stry Notes on Chinese Reader's Manual.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.

The Pekingese Ju-shing.

Notes on Chinese Grammar.

Jottings from the Book of Rites.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—
Devices for Keeping Time.
Modes of Consulting the Oracles.
Chinese Bank Notes.
The Mammoth.
The Emperor Styled "Brother of the Sun and Moon."
The K'i-lin.
A Remarkably Tame Bird.
Legends on Scorpions and Chinaware.
The Portuguese Sovereignty over Macao.
Breeding Pearls.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, November 9, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.,
Hongkong, August 18, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Underigned are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES, and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, October 17, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King Geo. The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

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Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

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Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

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THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

To Let.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers. The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3, Alexandra Terrace.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 8, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with immediate possession.

As also, SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET. FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For further particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.
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Apply to TURNER & Co.
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THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES.

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For Sale. AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS, LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS, CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS;

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sung Chuen Shop, Post Office, Loen Hing Street; Chui Hong Low Hotel, Loen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street; New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Chooong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Wei Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kik Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Ohn Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Yokohama.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Singapore.—Ting Koo Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Malacca.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies, others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavoured to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentes are printed on the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use are enclosed in each case.

5th.—The languages are enclosed in each case:—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the Aristocracy and the Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.

The high Estimation in which PHOSPHODYNE is held is unquestionably due to its administration, in this form. Therefore

ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE And do not be persuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.

The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London, and are also registered in the Chief Cities of the World.

Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Authorised Agents, against any person or persons selling fraudulent imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOSPHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary

absolute fear need accompany them. The last distinct shock felt in this Colony occurred shortly after 9 a.m. on the 23rd of June 1874; but the tremulous visitor of this morning was apparently the most severe shock ever experienced in Hongkong. In 1874, we find that all the conventional accompaniments of a *bona fide* earthquake were present. The *China Mail* of June 23, 1874, says:—"At about half-past one o'clock this morning, the sky became overcast and in a very short time a heavy fall of rain began, which continued with but slight intermissions, until about 6 o'clock when a short lull occurred. At about 6.30, it began to rain again, and those who were awake and stirring noticed that suddenly the entire heavens were illuminated by a bright and vivid flash of lightning. The flash was unaccompanied by thunder, but was followed by as severe a fall of rain as has been experienced for some time. Rain ceased at 9, and a cool day was looked for, when, at exactly 20 minutes before 9 o'clock, a slight shock of earthquake of about one-half a second's duration, followed within a couple of seconds by a second shock, stronger and of nearly three and a quarter seconds duration, shook Victoria and suburbs in fact the entire island." The same cannot be said on this occasion, partly on account of the fact that we are now enjoying the finest November weather, and partly because nearly all respectable people were at the early hour named this morning fully occupied in sleeping the sleep of the just. One or two experiences related to us, however, will serve to show the extent of this natural phenomenon, the counter-part of which will doubtless prove to be some terrible disaster in Manila or Formosa. The shocks seem to have been felt more severely on the lower levels than in the houses up the Hill; and while those in the upper terraces sallied forth after breakfast for an explanation of the strange noises and unusual commotions, residents in the lower roads seem to have had little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that they were "doing" an earthquake experience of a very marked kind. In one case the effect up the Hill was simply to disturb the occupants, and by the violent shaking of a door, puzzle the inmates. In another a pet bird was discovered flitting about in a very perturbed state, and thieves or the perambulations of the hot-nailed "night watch" were credited with the unusual disturbance. On the lower levels, several residents were rudely shaken out of their slumbers by the first shock, which seems to have been "short, sharp and decisive" as a preparation for the next. Then the character of the second sensation—that of oscillation, gentle and undulating, as contrasted with the first shock—is universally described as very marked, in its emphatic effort upon the laws of gravitation. One saw his walls actually sway to and fro, and wondered which door he could most readily escape from; another fancied that the stability of the world had come to an end with the present administration in Hongkong; and yet another, of a more practical turn of mind, cast his eyes on the ceiling and speculated which particular piece was to give way first before the grand crash came. As will be readily understood, however, the whole tremulation did not last many seconds; and Mother Earth had recovered her accustomed steadiness ere any of the above ideas had taken definite form. Fortunately a gentleman of our acquaintance happened to be awake reading when the earthquake occurred, and he has given us what may be termed a circumstantial account under very favourable conditions. He was sitting reading, when he sustained a sharp shock, which had no sooner conveyed to his mind the impression that it was subterranean, than the second shock swayed him backwards and forwards in his chair as if he had been at sea. There were four or five oscillations during the second shock, and they proceeded from N.E. to S.W. His lamp swung as if it had been on board ship, and the rings of his bed-curtains tinkled as if a strong wind were blowing upon them. This occurred as nearly as possible at 8.15 a.m., and with minor variations in detail, it pretty nearly describes the sensation which must have been experienced on all the lower levels of the town.

We have not heard any description of the effect, if any, which was caused on the water in the Harbour; but while we write the following has arrived from a trustworthy and accurate correspondent in Canton:—"Just a line. We have had a shock of earthquake here this morning (Saturday). At about 8.15 a.m., my wife awakened me suddenly, and I became conscious of a swinging movement about my bed which continued for more than a minute. It seems to have awakened my wife, so that how long the shock continued I am unable to say. I might mention that the oscillations (for the sensation was more of that character than a shock) were in the direction of East and West. My observations have been verified by Dr. J. Chalmers and Mr. T. Sampson, and they may be worth a note in the *China Mail*, as

perhaps something similar may have occurred in Hongkong. Perhaps this will form material for a note to-day." So it is noted accordingly, and it is noteworthy that, at almost exactly the same time as in Hongkong, the shock was felt in Canton, though the duration of the oscillations may be somewhat overstated.

SUPREME COURT. IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS. (Before Acting Chief Justice Snowdon.) November 23, 1878.

The following gentlemen were empanelled as a Jury:—Messrs J. Noble, T. W. Sewell, G. Tauler, J. M. Ferras, H. M. Bastos, M. Penguin and P. Pladgo.

Mr Ng Choy again acted for the Attorney General.

REGINA v. WONG KALUM, — LARCENY.

The prisoner, who was charged with stealing \$17.50 from the person of one Ohun Asing, was again brought up. He called two witnesses for his defence, but the Jury found him guilty, and he was sent to 6 months' hard labour.

The following prisoners were then brought up for sentence:—

Li Atsun, found guilty of stealing an earring from the person of one Ohun Asing, was again brought up. He called two witnesses for his defence, but the Jury found him guilty, and he was sent to 6 months' hard labour.

Kwok Akow, also found guilty of stealing earrings from the person, 9 months' hard labour.

Chan Aluk, convicted of stealing two jackets and other articles from a dwelling house, was sent to 5 years' penal servitude. He had three previous convictions, against him, the last being 2 years' hard labour for a similar offence. He had only been four days' out of gaol when he committed this offence. His Lordship, in sentencing him to 5 years' penal servitude, said it would be useless to give him a light sentence.

Wong Achoy, convicted of receiving a pair of earrings, well knowing them to be stolen, was sent to 9 months' hard labour. His Lordship told him that the receiver was nearly as bad as the thief.

This concluded the Sessions, with the exception of Newman's case, which will be taken before a special Jury, on Tuesday, the 3rd December.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. (Before His Honor Mr. Justice Russell.) 23rd Nov., 1878.

De Lille v. Fairclough and Vernon, \$185. This was a claim to recover \$185 alleged to have been paid on behalf of the defendant. The case had been adjourned from yesterday. Mr Sharp appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Dennys for the first defendant. Mr H. Vernon appeared to meet the claim in person.

The evidence of Mr McCallum was taken, and he totally repudiated any liability to the plaintiff. The evidence of the plaintiff having been read over to Mr Vernon, who was too ill to attend yesterday, he stated his defence to the action. He acknowledged his indebtedness of part of the amount to Mr de Lille to pay it. At the same time he said, Mr de Lille had paid it, and it mattered little to him whether he paid Mr de Lille or Mr de Lille. He considered it was an insult, he said, for Mr de Lille to pay this account without his sanction. He (de Lille) had a little money and wanted to be King. He (Mr Vernon) had no money and wanted to be King. He did not know how he should defend the action if Mr de Lille were to sue him for the amount, but he believed Mr de Lille to be an honorable man, who would not apply twice for payment. Mr Vernon went on to say that he was quite agreeable to pay what he considered his portion of the amount, viz., \$35, and judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiff for this amount.

With regard to the claim against Mr Fairclough, His Lordship said he must non-suit the plaintiff; it was entirely a debt of honour, but there was no doubt whatever but that the money had been paid. At the same time no one had a right to pay an account for a person without his permission, and then sue for the amount, as would not allow costs.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Wong Yon Nun and Tang Sik Ling, trading as Yee On, appeared to pass their final examination, and were ordered to come up on the 10th Dec. for their discharge.

IN PROBATE.

In the estate of Lo Mui.—Mr Wotton applied for probate on behalf of Mr Ho Anil, which was granted.

THE WU-SHI-SHAN OUTRAGE.

THE REV. R. WOLFE'S REPLY TO "FAIRPLAY'S" PAMPHLET.

To the Editor of *The Poochow Herald*, Poochow, Nov. 14, 1878.

Dear Sir,—May I beg the favour of a space in your columns for some remarks on a pamphlet entitled "The Wu-shih-shan Affair Impartially Considered," &c., &c., by "Fair Play." More especially with reference to the "statement" made therein by Mr Ho Aloy concerning the outrage of the 30th of August. "Fair Play" finds fault with the report of the proceedings connected with the outrage that appeared in the *Poochow Herald*, and describes it as being "so full of inaccuracies and exaggerations that it cannot be relied upon," and with a view, apparently to correct these "inaccuracies and exaggerations," he says

he "cannot do better than append the statement of an eye-witness," viz., Mr Ho Aloy. Now, I would remark in the first place that the report of the proceedings that appeared in the *Poochow Herald*, was given by one who was an eyewitness of all that took place in connection with the riot and outrage, and is confirmed by another eyewitness, both of whom, to say the least, had ample opportunities as Mr Ho Aloy had of observing what really took place, and were quite as capable of reporting truthfully and accurately thereon.

In the second place, Mr Ho Aloy was not an eyewitness of all the circumstances connected with the outrage in question. With these remarks I should be quite content to dismiss all further notice of Mr Ho Aloy's "statement," were it not that, if its specious misrepresentations were allowed to go without contradiction, some, I fear, who are not fully acquainted with the real facts of the case might be led astray by his "statement." On the day of the outrage, after some conversation with me in Mr Stewart's house, about a report that I had heard had been circulated in Poochow, to the effect that certain mandarins had openly said that, as a matter of course they would tell lies and sacrifice truth whenever it suited their interests to do so, Mr Ho Aloy seemed to assent to this doctrine and said, when truth interferes with my interest truth must give way and perhaps honour too, and that when he was young he had never been taught the sinfulness of a lie, or something to that effect. This doctrine, I fear, has very considerably influenced Mr Ho Aloy's "statement," published in the "Wu-shih-shan Affair Impartially Considered," and may account, to some extent, for the many inaccuracies, misstatements, and misrepresentations which crowd this precious little volume from beginning to end. It would require a larger space, Mr Editor, than you could afford me to expose all these misrepresentations. I shall content myself with pointing out a few of them.

1.—In his "statement," Mr Ho Aloy omits all notice of the crowd of half-dressed savage-looking ruffians, who accompanied the mandarin to Mr Stewart's house. In page 13, however, though he seems to struggle hard to hide this fact, he is forced to admit, after a fashion, that other trouble-makers, besides the official attendants, and the dozen directors of the temple, were present in the house, and gave the Magistrate, he says, considerable difficulty.

2.—It is untrue that "Mr Wolfe on hearing the name of Lin Yen Lin, instantly became greatly excited." It is equally untrue that I indulged in the language attributed to me in page 11 of the statement, in reference to Lin Yen Lin. I was not even aware of his presence in the house, nor was he seen in the house either by Mr Stewart or myself. I did not hear his name mentioned till we were leaving the house, when at Mr Fraser's request that the trustees might attend, Mr Ho Aloy asked one of the Chinese present, to send to the temple for Mr Lin. On the way through the garden Mr Ho Aloy asked me if Mr Lin were known to me; I said "Yes"; he is not a man with a pockmarked face! This is all the foundation Mr Ho Aloy had for his fabrication on page 11, that I had used abusive language towards Lin Yen Lin. I have expressed on several occasions, both to Mr Ho Aloy and others, my firm conviction that Lin Yen Lin was at the bottom of all this trouble. Hundreds besides myself are under the same conviction, and I have reason to believe that the authorities themselves are aware that he is a dangerous and turbulent character.

3.—It is untrue that "Mr Wolfe enquired who were the persons standing in the hall, and that on hearing Lin Yen Lin was amongst them immediately left the room" (p. 11). I went out, as the crowd continued to rush into the house, and attempted to close the hall door and called to Mr Stewart's servants to shut the outer door, so as to prevent others rushing in. On this, I was attacked by the mob in the house, and assaulted as was correctly reported in the *Poochow Herald*. Mr Stewart's servants were also threatened when they attempted to close the doors.

4.—It is most untrue that I pushed the people about, "attempting to clear them out of the house." The mob who accompanied Mr Ho Aloy and the Mandarins into the house, were watching for the slightest excuse to attack any of us. This was seen when I attempted to shut the door, also, later in the day, when H. M. Consul made some efforts to prevent them breaking in through the door and windows, several of the ruffians rushed at him, and would have struck him, had not his own servants promptly protected him.

5.—It is untrue (page 12) that Mr Stewart "was not molested at all"; he was attacked and struck while attempting to prevent the mob breaking in to the Girls' School.

6.—It is untrue that the Magistrate made any serious attempts to clear the house and compound of the rioters. Mr Fraser frequently urged them to do so, and it is true that they refused, on the plea that they were powerless. It was patent that the mob was there with the approbation of the Mandarins, and that it was intended by them to intimidate Mr Stewart and myself. The mob seemed well aware of this.

7.—It is untrue that I made a contradictory statement as to the nature of the assault made on me, and that I was reminded of the same by Mr Ho Aloy.

8.—It is untrue that the Prefect had dispersed the mob at 12 o'clock, as stated by Mr Ho Aloy (page 13). The Chinese consular interpreter, earnestly requested me to persuade Mr Fraser not to inspect the land under these circumstances, but to return at once to Nantai, and that mischief was intended. The Prefect and the other officers were most anxious that the examination should take place, at once, and the Prefect did, I believe, about 12 o'clock enter the room and ask Mr Fraser to inspect the land, stating that the crowd was dispersing.

9.—It is untrue (page 13) that I made an attempt to turn any of the directors of the temple out of the hall.

10.—It is untrue that the "whole discussion was carried on in a peaceable manner" (page 14). The place was surrounded by the mob yelling and throwing stones; not a few grains of sand like the size of a pea as Mr Ho Aloy so very characteristically puts it. And I declare that the account given in the *Poochow Herald* of the 8th of September with reference to the examination is entirely correct. "Fair Play" does not seem to concur with this part of Mr Ho Aloy's statement, for he says (page 17) "there was every probability that the

inspection might have come off in a quiet and orderly manner but for the interference, on the part of Mr Wolfe." Mr Ho Aloy declares that the "whole discussion" was carried on in a peaceable manner. It would be a long and tedious task to go through every line of this statement and separate the grain of truth, here and there in it, from the large amount of untruth, and mis-statement by which it is surrounded, and with which it is cunningly and plausibly blended and intermixed.

11.—It is untrue that I said "no boundary was mentioned in the agreement. I could claim more ground if I chose, and even have built houses as far down as the foot of the hill." I never thought, or gave expression to such a statement. It is a barefaced untruth.

12.—It is untrue that I said "I could at a moment's notice obtain through the Consul assistance from the Admiral," &c., &c., &c.; and nearly every line on page 10 is an invention on the part of Mr Ho Aloy.

13.—It is untrue that Mr Ho stayed in the house three quarters of an hour after the mandarins left. He took his departure in a very short time after, and left the house surrounded by a yelling mob who filled the compound and garden, and destroyed everything they could place their hands on in the garden and about the house.

14.—It is untrue that the unbecoming language about the millions of dollars that his government had paid and was capable of paying again was made in Mr Stewart's drawing room "in a friendly way." It was uttered in the garden near the new house, in the presence of Mr Stewart and myself, and in a manner which left the impression upon the minds of us both, that mischief was intended and that Mr Ho Aloy was in the secret. The events of the same evening only showed too clearly that our impressions were not unfounded. The next appearance of Mr Ho Aloy was in the Mission garden between 6 and 7 p.m. walking about complacently while the house was being destroyed by the mob, and his testimony, even here, is untrue, viz. that the "military officers and the soldiers were going about the place quieting the people." Both the civil and the military officers who were present did not make the smallest effort to quiet the people or prevent the mob from destroying the property. In very truth they appeared rather to superintend the destruction of the mission property. As for the soldiers many of them were seen to join the rioters and encourage them in the work of destruction. Mr Ho Aloy having given his statement in *extremis* boldly affirms it to be the truth, and denies, in a declaration which he made before a Magistrate in Hongkong, that he ever on any occasion, directly or indirectly to Mr Wolfe or to anybody else, represented himself as the legal adviser of the Provincial Government of Poochow. I affirm, and am ready to prove it on oath if necessary, that on the day of the outrage, and before the examination of the ground, Mr Ho Aloy represented himself to me as attending on the occasion as the legal adviser or representative of the Chinese authorities, which I understood to be the Provincial Government. His unbecoming language about the millions of dollars that his government was capable of paying was expressed in the presence of Mr Stewart and myself. Indeed, Mr Ho Aloy's ambition very properly aspires to something higher than legal adviser to the Provincial Government of Poochow. He will not be content, it is reported on good authority, till he is promoted to a Foreign Embassy! Then, may we expect from Mr Ho Shien-chih, better known as Ho Aloy, who I understand, was expelled the Christian community in Hongkong, and who, no doubt, in the event of his promotion to the post of Ambassador Plenipotentiary will do credit to his native country and government, by the exercise of the high moral qualities and love of truth which he displays.

I have no space left to say much on the pamphlet itself. Its remarks and many inaccuracies are no doubt founded upon the misrepresentation of Mr Ho Aloy's statement. "Fair Play" assumes what is absolutely untrue that the piece of land in question on which the new house was built did not belong by right to the Missionaries, but was an encroachment on their part. Now, the authorities and gentry were invited to bring their charge of encroachment against the missionaries into the Consular Court, but they refused to do so. Why was not this charge of encroachment made when the house was being put up? and why was there no objection raised against its erection till after it was finished? "Fair Play" sees something in this reasoning, but it must be first proved to him that the people were aware of the construction. The days of miracles have ceased, even the Missionaries cannot cause a large building to spring into existence in one night, while the people are asleep in their beds. The truth is, the house had occupied nearly four months in its erection, and that as it was known to the directors and to all the people in the city, even the authorities must have been aware of it. With respect to the other foreign houses on the ground, they have stood there for the last 25 years, and they were in existence when the lease was made in 1867. There were no native houses in existence on the ground when the lease was made, and it was understood by all parties that the missionaries had a right to erect houses on the spare ground. This they have been doing at intervals for the last 25 years and no objection had ever been made against it. "Fair Play's" remarks are therefore incorrect, and the legal gentlemen have been misinstructed and have given their opinion; under a misrepresentation made to them of the facts of the case.

It is also a mistake on the part of "Fair Play" when he says (page 29) with reference to the alleged *modus operandi* of the missionaries in usurping land, "that when the premises were let to Mr Wolfe there was no wall surrounding them." The premises were surrounded by a wall, just as they are at this moment, when the lease was made in 1867. It is absolutely incorrect that there was ever a bamboo fence put up by me or any other of the missionaries on the premises that children intruded into the grounds, and that it was afterwards replaced by a wall. The wall in question was in existence 17 years ago when I arrived in Poochow, and it had existed several years previously, and indeed the small plots of land in dispute which has been rented by the late Mr Smith. I have also to deny that the Missionaries ever consented to accept the Telegraph Office in exchange for Wu-shih-shan. The Missionaries had no power whatever, if they desired, which they did not, to accept anything in exchange for the Mission property on Wu-shih-shan, and they have had express commands from

their Committee in London not to accept the exchange in question.

Apologizing for the length of this letter, I am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN R. WOLFE.

LORD LAWRENCE'S LETTER.

Replying to Lord Lawrence's recently-published letter, in which he dwelt upon the advisability of "coming to terms with the Amoy," General M'Murdo writes as follows:—"While admitting the gravity of the offence committed by the Amoy, Lord Lawrence urges that 'we should not bear hard with him on this account.' This reads well, but what is its true bearing with reference to our relations with our subject races in India? I submit, with great respect to Lord Lawrence, that no one knows better than he does the degree of appreciation in which the art of insult is used as a political weapon by all Eastern potentates, and that their *finesse* in this line far surpasses that of civilized nations; and it is the manner in which such affronts are resented or submitted to that affords the index of power to their minds. There may be as Lord Lawrence contends, no real dishonour to us in coming to terms with this Prince (although I look upon the threat to shoot Major Cavagnar at Ali Musjid as a reflex of the Macnaghton tragedy, and significant enough of the length he meant to go); but the issue is not confined to Afghanistan and England, but extends to the subject races of India, by whom the Christian-like standard of policy suggested by Lord Lawrence is not understood at all. Two hundred and forty millions of people within our frontiers, and innumerable races without, are willing to judge from their own standpoint how we deal with this mortal affront, and I claim support for our policy on the score of the safety of our Empire alone; and in connection with this permanent object I express my fervent hope that the masses into Afghanistan, once they are traversed by our arms, may remain for ever in our possession, whatever may be our ultimate policy with respect to that country itself.

A MODERN IRONCLAD.
There seems at last to be a chance that the *Dreadnought* will find its way into the list of commissioned ships of the Royal Navy, and when she does she will be one of the most remarkable models of modern fighting-ships that has ever been sent to sea. She was begun to be built in the early days of turret-ships, about the same time as the *Thunderer* and the *Devastation*, of which she is an improved type. Owing, however, partly to the loss of the *Captain*, and partly to the uncertainty existing as to the success of unmasted turret-ships, her construction was suspended for some years. Her name was changed from the *Eury* to the *Dreadnought*, and about four years ago she was again put in hand. As she floats at present she is a complete museum of all the latest and most approved inventions connected with naval construction. Revolution indicators, engine-room telegraphs, voice-tubes in all directions, electric lights, torpedo gear, hydraulic loading apparatus; in short, everything that has been devised during the last ten years to reduce labour and to minimise the danger, by preventing the unnecessary exposure of officers and crew, all find a place on board the *Dreadnought*. She may be worked almost entirely from her pilot tower, a structure defended by 14-inch armour, and covered by a conical rifle-bullet proof roof of steel plates. From this tower are not only the telegraphs and voice-tubes communicating with the engine-rooms and torpedo-rooms on the port and starboard quarter, but there is an apparatus known as Elliot's director, by which the guns can be trained; there are directors for laying the torpedoes, and electric apparatus for discharging guns and torpedoes; there are a steam steering-wheel and steering telegraph and repeater; and the speed of the engines, as well as the heel of the ship in a seaway, can be ascertained without the lower by means of the revolution-indicators and pendulum apparatus. Verily the *Dreadnought* is "featherly and wonderfully made."—*Broad Arrow*.

THE COMMAND OF THE AFGHANISTAN EXPEDITION.

Lieutenant-General Crawford Chamberlain, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is mentioned for the command-in-chief of the force destined for the invasion of Afghanistan. A better selection could not be made. General Chamberlain obtained his first commission as ensign in the East India Company's army in 1837, and two years later joined the army of Afghanistan, and remained in the country till its evacuation in 1842. He served afterwards in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, was wounded, mentioned in dispatches, and given the brevet of major. During the Mutiny he, with only a handful of irregular artillerymen and his own regiment of irregular cavalry, disarmed without bloodshed two native infantry regiments at Mooltan. This was a most wonderful feat, and great skill, tact and courage were displayed by Chamberlain on the occasion. He afterwards did good service against the Googara rebels. In 1867 he was appointed Brigadier-General at Morar, and on vacating this two years later on promotion to the rank of major-general, he held several temporary appointments till given the command of the Oude division. His career has been remarkable. When only a young lieutenant he was appointed to the command of a regiment of irregular cavalry, Skinner's Horse, now the 1st Bengal Cavalry. These horses loved and revered him, and he carried them through the Mutiny with their loyalty unshaken. He was notorious when a young officer as one of the best horsemen and swordsmen in the army. Active, energetic, and clever, he soon learnt how to deal with European troops, whom he first commanded when given the Morar brigade. He can use his pen as well as his sword, is independent, straightforward, and a good disciplinarian. Moreover, he personally knows Shere Ali well, and is well acquainted with the Afghans and their country.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

AN ORPHAN.—An old darkey was endeavouring to explain his unfortunate condition. "You see," remarked Sambo, "it was in this way as far as I can remember: First my fadder died, den my mudder married agin, and den my mudder died; and my fadder married agin; and somehow I doesn't seem to have no parents at all, nor no home, nor nuffin."

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Following up the successful use of the electric light in Paris and elsewhere, the London Stereoscopic Company have now caused powerful machinery to be erected at their Regent-street premises for the production of this new lighting agency, and claim to be first in applying it to purely commercial purposes. A considerable number of persons assembled on Tuesday evening to witness the illumination of the lower end of Regent-street by means of a lamp in connection with the apparatus, and as usual the soft but powerful rays of the electric light caused the ordinary street lamps to look dim and yellow, as though seen through a fog, by force of contrast. This lamp, besides illuminating the street, is made to throw its light upon the window of the company's premises, and thus it can readily be seen by a glance at the coloured photographs there displayed that the new light is no destroyer of even the most delicate colours. The apparatus, which is constructed according to Messrs Siemens' plan, consists of an electric coil, worked by an eight-horse power gas engine, and emitting a constant succession of tiny sparks. The coil communicates with a burner in the ground glass lamp outside, and produces a light equal in brilliancy to about 4,000 candles. This is the smallest illuminating power that can be produced with a due regard to economy with any known system of the kind. It is this fact that renders the electric light unexcelled in the present stage of its development to any but a large scale of operations. An illuminating power of such magnitude necessarily involves a large outlay, and it is in this matter of expense that the value of the electric light as a substitute for coal gas will probably be ultimately decided, but the advocates of the present system are confident that the advantage in this respect will be found on the side of the new agency. The object which the Stereoscopic Company has had in view, however, in fitting up the apparatus at their establishment has been, not so much the lighting up of the exterior of their premises, as the taking of photographs upon dull or foggy days. With three burners of an aggregate illuminating power of 16,000 candles it is stated that a light is produced more powerful for the purposes of photography than that of the sun, and that photographs have been successfully taken by this means. The absence of the overheating qualities of coal-gas from the new light is much insisted on.

HINT FOR QUARTER DAY.—Some one has suggested that if the inventor of the phonograph would bring a little machine to be attached to the front door, which would say, when the landlord called for the rent, "Come again next month," it would have a good sale. So it would; and if he wanted a name for it he might call it the Phonograph.—*Judy*.

GOOD AT A BARBANC.—Doting Mother: "Yes; I shall be happy to give you the wages you ask; but I shall expect you to love the dear children." Nurse: "I shall be very happy to do so, mam; but, of course, that would be an extra."—*Funny Folks*.

HOW THEY NAME IT.—The horny-handed workman calls it "pay," the skilled mechanic "wages," the city clerk "salary," the banker "income," a landowner "revenue," a lawyer "fees," a burglar "swag"; but it all comes to the same thing at the end of the week.—*Funny Folks*.

YOUNG AUSTRALIA.—Aunt Mary: "Who first conquered England, Felix?" Fair: "The Australian cricketers, Aunt."—*Melbourne Punch*.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, November 23, 1878.

OPIMUM—New Patna, cash...	\$580
" "	credit, —
" Old Patna, cash...	565
" "	credit, —
" New Benares, cash...	550
" "	credit, —
" Old Benares, cash...	540
" "	credit, —
" New Malwa, cash...	765
" "	credit, 770
" Allowance Taela, 24 a 32	—
" Old Malwa, cash...	—
" Allowance Taela, —	—

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ...	3/7
" 30 days sight, ...	3/7
" 6 months sight, ...	3/8
Credit, ...	3/8
Documentary, 6 months sight, ...	3/9
Bombay, demand Rupees, ...	221
Calcutta, ...	72
Shanghai, demand, ...	72
" 80 days, ...	72
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. 2, ...	109 1/2 nom.
Sycee, ...	109
Mexicans, ...	1 1/2 %
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine ...	27.70
English Sovereigns, ...	5.44
Australian Sovereigns, ...	5.44

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 65 % prem.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,700	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,550	
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 720	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$540	
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$910	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$225	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$17 % prem.	
H.K. & M. S.-boat Co., \$13 prem.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17	
China Coast S. Nav. Co., Tls. 98	
Hongkong Gas Co., \$95	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$95	
China Sugar Refining Co., \$180	
Chinese Imperial Loan, £108	
Do. of 1877, £107	

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, November 23, 1878.

BAROMETER—9 a.m. ...	30.240
" 1 p.m. ...	30.208
" 4 p.m. ...	—
Thermometer—9 a.m. ...	69
" 1 p.m. ...	71
" 4 p.m. ...	—
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. ...	62
" 1 p.m. ...	64
" 4 p.m. ...	—
Do. Maximum ...	71
Do. Minimum over night ...	66

Portfolio.

CLEOBIS AND BITON.

In Argos, the Cyprian city,
When the birds were all welcoming June,
And the winds to the woods hymn'd a ditty,
And the woods the winds answered in tune;
The priestess Cydippe, to honour
High Juno with sacrifice due,
Her consecrate vestments drew on her
To offer the sow and the ewe.

And the ways to the temple were covered
With the poppy the Goddess held dear,
And the scent from the daffodil hovered,
Hanging, incense-like, in the blue air;
While the people their priestess awaited,
And mingled their prayers with her
graves.

"Blest priestess, blest mother, and fated
For many still happier days,"

But alas! what can mean the dire omen?
When Cydippe her chariot would seek
(Falls dead silence on man and on woman!)
Disappeared the oxen so meek!
The oxen, so patient and mild-eyed,
That ne'er before failed to her cry;
And the priestess, distracted and wild-eyed,
Sees the sacrifice-hour speeding by!

But—was ever so happy a mother?
Forth steps Cleobis, blue-eyed and fair,
And the dark, grave-brow'd Biton, his
brother;
And, yoked to the chariot, the pair
Never flag on the road, never falter,
Though the way to the temple be long,
Till their mother they place at the altar,
Mid the far-swalling cheers of the throng.

Now the rites of the priestess are over
Duly slain the ewe and the sow—
(While serene from Olympus leans over
The Goddess with pleasure-lit brow).
To the Priestess the Mother succeeds,
And a prayer to Olympus doth rise—
For her sons, the beloved, she pleads,
While happy tears rain from her eyes:—

"Great Juno, dear Juno, if ever
The smoke from my altar hath smelt
Once sweet in thy nostrils—endavour
For thy favour once ever been felt;
Grant now but one boon to thy servant,
And while light remains to thee, give,
As month follows month, still more fervent
Shall my prayers and my sacrifice rise.

"Thou hast seen how this morning for thy
sake,
That thy sacrifice should not fail,
My dear sons have laboured; for my sake
Grant the guardian such love should entail!
Not in vain come my prayer to thy portals,
But in the way thou best dost know,
Award them the best gift on mortals
Immortals can ever bestow!"

When the next morn arose on the city
The birds were still welcoming June,
Still the winds to the woods hymn'd a ditty,
Still the woods the winds answered in tune.
But Cleobis and Biton shall never
Again breathe the June morning's breath—
Their best gift to mortals for ever,
On their faces is Death.

—E. B. Loughran.

THE WORLD.

You have too much respect upon the
world;
They lose it that do buy it with much care.

I hold the world but as the world;
A stage where every man must play his part,
And mine a sad one.

How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable,
Seem to me all the uses of the world!
Fie on't! O, fie! 'tis an unweeded garden,
That grows to seed; things rank, and gross
in nature
Possess it merely.

—Shakespeare.

The world's a hive,
From whence thou canst derive
No good, but what thy soul's vexation brings;
But cease thou meet.

Some petty, petty sweet,
Each drop is guarded with a thousand stings.

—Quarles.

'T is a very good world that we live in,
To land, or to spend, or to give in;
But to beg, or to borrow, or to give a man's own;
'T is a very good world, sir, that ever was
known.

—Old Song.

'T is pleasant, through the loopholes of rest,
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd;
To hear the roar she sends through all her
gates,
At a safe distance, where the dying sound
Falls a soft murmur on the unimpaired ear.

—Conger.

Oh! it is beautiful to see this world
Poised in the crystal air, with all its seas,
Mountains, and plains, majestically rolling
Around its noiseless axis, day by day,
And year by year, and century after century!
And as it turns, still wheeling through the
immense
Of ether, circling the resplendent sun
In calm and simple grandeur.

—A. H. T. H. T.

THE HAKKA CHINESE.

BY REV. R. L. L.

It would be very interesting to know more
of the different races inhabiting this great
country, and propose to give some account
of one of them, the Hakka, with the view
of inducing other missionaries who may have
become acquainted with them, to contribute
what information they may be able to give
on the subject. It appears that they are to
be found in more than one province. In
this province Kwangtung, about one third
of the whole population are Hakka. Then
there are some also in Kwangsi, Fukien,
on the island of Formosa, and even in Chi-
ngai. I am rightly informed by a mis-
sionary brother who had been labouring in
that province. I also remember Dr. Guth-
rie having said they formed the chief part
of the population of the Kiangsi province,
and that dialect was spoken in Nam Chang
fu, the capital of that province. But I do
not know on what authority his statement
was based. Now since Kiangsi is an open
port, and our brethren from the island mis-
sion are penetrating into the interior of
Kiangsi, it might be easily ascertained whether
Dr. Guthrie's statement is borne out by
fact or not.

I will now give a general sketch of the
origins of the Hakka in Kwangtung, their

present condition, their language, religion,
and peculiar habits, from which comparisons
may be drawn, and further investigations be
instituted.

In 1861 a series of papers treating on the
Hakka appeared in the *Daily Press* of
Hongkong; but probably few people will be
in possession of those. Afterwards a similar
series, written by Dr. Elliot, appeared in
Notes and Queries, but that valuable period-
ical has since become very scarce. It will
therefore not be superfluous to try to keep
up an interest in the Hakka by a communi-
cation to the *Recorder* on the subject.

The most reliable sources for tracing the
origin of the Hakka in this province, are
the family records, which are religiously
preserved by the heads of clans. Thus my
own catechist of the Li clan dates back his
pedigree to the rulers of the Tang dynasty,
of which Li-yuen was the founder. A decree
of 620 in his family record the 20 emperors
of that Dynasty are correctly mentioned,
and it is stated that the 3rd son of Chuan-
tsun the 19th emperor 'had fled to Chekiang
where he pursued agriculture. He had
five sons, whom he named after the 5
elements, adding 德 to each. Now the
fourth of these, 'Huo-ho, moved
down to the Fukien province and
lived in 汀州府. Afterwards he

moved again and put up his abode in the
village of Shih-pih. Finally when the sol-
diers of the Sung dynasty caused great dis-
turbances in Kwangtung, robbers arose in
all quarters, and the people were slain in
great numbers, so that out of ten scarcely
one survived; the fields remained waste,
and grew only thorns and briars. A decree
was issued by the Emperor Ta-tah of the
Sung dynasty, inviting people to apply to
the authorities within 100 days, and prop-
erty would be assigned to them in the
waste districts to enable them to cultivate
the fields. The descendants of the Tang
dynasty settled in Chang loh and remained
there for 5 generations. Afterwards they
came down to Tai-yuen near Canton, and
have been there for 22 generations.

Another of my employees, who teaches a
school, belongs to the Hung clan. They
first lived in Shensi, and moved to Szehuen
province, from there to Kiangnan, and then
to Fukien. From Fukien they came to
Kwangtung and settled in Kia-yin chow,
spreading there to Hwa-bien near Canton.
To this clan belonged the renowned Hung
yin-leuen, or 'Tai-ping wang, who caused
the great rebellion.

The third one of the Chia clan states that
his ancestors came from Fukien, where they
had lived in 汀州府 for 21 generations,
from whence they moved to Kwangtung
and settled in Chang-loh, spreading in
course of time to tin-an.

The Lai clan dates its pedigree as far back
as the Chow dynasty, when they inhabited
Shantung province, from whence they
emigrated to Fukien, and under the Sung
dynasty to Kwangtung, settling in the dis-
trict of Chang-loh and Kwei-shan.

The Lo clan also lived in Shantung under
the Chow dynasty, and emigrated at the
end of the Tang dynasty to Fukien.
Under the Ming dynasty they came to
Kwangtung and occupied the prefecture of
Kia-yin chow. The Yen clan likewise
lived in Shantung under the Chow dynasty,
came under the 'Yin-shih hwang to Kiangsi,
under the Yuen dynasty to Kwangtung, set-
tling in the prefecture of Chao-chow and
spreading under the Ming dynasty to the
district of Kwei-shan.

The Ho clan is still one that dates its
pedigree back to the Chow dynasty and
gives Shantung as its original home. Under
the Sung dynasty they moved south, entered
Fukien under the Ming dynasty and pro-
ceeded from thence to Kwangtung, taking
up their abode in Kia-yin chow. The last
of those most ancient clans is the Kiang,
which also existed under the Chow
dynasty and lived on the Yang tsz-kiang,
whence it took its name. At the close of
the Sung dynasty they entered Kwangtung
and settled in Hwa-bien.

The Hui clan lived under the Han dy-
nasty in Honan, moved under the Sung dy-
nasty to Fukien, under the Yuen dynasty
to Kiangsi, and under the Ming dynasty to
Kwangtung, settling in the district
of Kwei-shan.

The Liang clan existed in Honan under
the Tsin dynasty, entered Kwangtung un-
der the Ming dynasty, and spread in Kia-
yin chow and Sin-an.

Many were taken captive and sold to the
slave ships at Macao, which at that time
did a thriving business with their human
freight. Some made good their escape, and
went to Hainan, Saigon and Singapore,
whilst others were scattered abroad in other
parts of Kwangtung.

Three thousand of them came to Hong-
kong in 1863, having been taken on board
by some foreign vessels, which happened to
do business with rice etc., in 'Tai-foo-san.
They were kindly taken care of by the
English government and the merchants
who collected money, and had mat-sheds
built for the fugitives until they were able
to provide for themselves. I was then
instructed with funds collected and used to
buy rice for daily distribution to these
wretched people. One would think that
such unfortunate would be in the first
stage of mind to receive the Gospel, but
they showed very little concern for their
souls, being quite absorbed with their mis-
fortune and with the dark future before
them. Some, indeed, although barely able
to save their lives, had not omitted to secure
their idols, and bring them along in a box
or in a basket, showing thereby that the
craving for religion in the heart was not
entirely quenched, but the oppressions
endured, and the fact of being thoroughly
crushed made their minds callous and in-
different.

In course of time a small
number of about twenty joined the church.
I went also several times to the Jin-len
district on preaching tours, because the
Governor of Canton had interfered, and
succeeded in making a compromise between
the Hakka and Puntis. The land was
redistributed and the fugitives were invited
to return and to occupy the land which had
been allotted to them by their government.
Stones marking the boundaries were set
up, and a military camp established with
500 soldiers and a colonel to keep the peace,
and a civil mandarin with the little Kyun-
nin fu, was appointed to rule the people.

The Roman Catholic missionaries had
obtained a footing in Jin-len beforehand,
having been invited to come to the place by
the Hakka, in the hope that they would
be able to assist them against the Puntis.
Although disapproved in these expectations
by a good many natives, the missionaries
of the Christian religion under the guidance
of the priests. It may be remarked that
the island of St. John, where Francis Xavier
died without having entered China, belongs
to the jurisdiction of Jin-len. A stone
church is built there in memory of that
pious missionary, and of course he ranks
among the saints, whom the Chinese are
directed to worship by the priests.

When I above stated that the Hakka
dialect had a similarity with the Mandarin,
it chiefly refers to the pronunciation of the
characters. I suppose we may safely con-
sider the four or five hundred sounds in the
Mandarin dialect as the original stock of
the Chinese language from which the differ-
ent dialects have in course of time branched
off. In spite of the uncounted nasals in
the Hakka and Chao-chow dialects, or the
impure sounds in the Canton, where Ming
is changed into Sheng, 'li into Tai and so
on, there is yet the undoubted fact, that
the Chinese language is but one, and the
Hakka has kept nearest to the original.
The purity of sound has been in some
measure improved in the dialects, their
stock having generally been increased to a
thousand and even the simple four tones in
the Mandarin have been increased in the
Hakka to six, and in the Canton and
Chao-chow dialects to eight.

In taking up Morrison's Tonic Dictionary
I find that from the first to the seventh
syllables the pronunciation is almost iden-
tical with the Hakka. It is only to be
remarked that all fourth tones end with a
hard consonant in the Hakka either k, p,
or t. Thus 次 Chai or Chih in Morrison
reads Chak in Hakka, 福 Fuk reads Chap,
and 察 Cha reads Ch'at. In the eighth syl-
lable in Morrison the 'a in Chang is changed
into o and we read Chong, as also Shong
instead of Shang in the 28th syllable.
The characters under the 9th syllable are
again much alike in their pronunciation.
In the 10th Chai becomes simply Cha. In
the 11th syllable Che, the first character
given 祿 reads Tsin Hakka, but all the rest
are read Che, the 12th Che becomes Chet,
and so I might go on through the whole
book to prove the similarity of the Hakka
with the Mandarin. The Lord's prayer as
rendered in the Delegates' version would
thus read in Hakka: 'Ng-fu tsai tsai,
nyin li myang shin, li kok lim kak, li chi
tet shin, tsai tsai yoi tsai, so si chi yong,
kim nyit yak yi, ngo men nyin fu. Kyu
men ngo fu, pi wut ngo chi, chin ngo chu
ok, yi kok, khet, yin, kak li so yu, yau
khip shin, ku so nyin ya.

As regards the religious observances of
the Hakka there might be mentioned some
striking peculiarities, but this would require
more detailed description for which this
article is not intended. Suffice it to say,
that they are devoted to the three religions
which are in vogue in China with as much
sincerity as can be expected.

The Confucian precept of worshipping
the dead is certainly the most cherished
part of their religion, and the ancestral
worship in the house, in the ancestral
hall, and on the hills where the tombs are,
forms such an important part of their
religious duties, that these are always the
last thing from which they will separate, in
case of conversion to Christianity. In
connection therewith is the 'Fung-shui,'
in which they are staunch believers. They
do not see the contradiction of looking for
blessings to deceased parents and at the
same time calling in Buddhist priests to
help their parents in Hades. *Nan-wu*
mei-fu is the pass word which is expected
to pave the way to happiness for a poor
Hakka soul, and you frequently meet with
stone tablets erected along the road-side
with the above 6 characters engraved on
them, to remind the wayfarers people to
whom they should entrust body and soul.
The most popular idol among the Hakka is
the Buddhist Kwan-yin (Kwonyim-
nyong), and I have seen her name put above
other gods which are worshipped in the
house, the name of them being written
on a sheet of red paper hung on the
wall. Then there are the Buddhist
ceremonies performed on the occasion of
death or funerals, by the ecclesiastical
Ho-shang as well as by the Lay Nan-wu.

There are the so-called called Shang-
kung of Shang-yu, both however males,
whose special business is to drive out evil
influences, or cast out devils, and there
is the 'Shen-poh' (which I believe is a specific
Hakka notion), or conjurer of the dead,
who is required to, to inquire after the
condition of the dead in Hades. Spirit
rapping is also practised and the spirit is
made to appear to communicate by writing
revelations about the future.

Of other idols worshipped are to be men-
tioned the Wan Ti, god of literature, and
Wu Ti, god of war, who generally have
one temple between themselves. But
Kwan Ti has besides numerous temples in
which he is worshipped alone. There is
T'ien-hen or queen of heaven who has her
temples chiefly on the river sides. There
are the temples for the tutelary deities in
every district city as also the temples where
Confucius and his disciples are worshipped,
the saint being besides worshipped in the
schools as well as in private houses.

There is the god of ground and the gods of
grain which have their altars as well as tem-
ples. There is the 伯公 and 伯婆 who
are supposed to take special care of the
fields, and are generally worshipped under
green trees. There is in the families the god
of the hearth who is supposed on the 23rd
day of the 12th moon to ascend to heaven
and present his report on the families upon
earth to 玉皇上帝, and to return
to his post on the last day of the
year. There are the gods of the door
and of the well and no end of divinities,
each having a particular function as-
signed to it, to procure for people health
and wealth, to protect them in their going
out and coming in. Metempsychosis is
believed in. A woman told me that she
knew of no sin which she might have
committed in this life, but there might
stand some against her on the account of
her former life. On the whole the Hakka
are not as bigoted as the Puntis, and the
Gospel has found easier access to them
than to the latter. It is also comparatively
easier to make friends of them than of the
Puntis. It is perhaps owing to their
standing constantly in fear of their own
countrymen, the Puntis, that any sincere
sympathy which is shown them by for-
eigners finds more reciprocity, and is thank-
fully availed of.

All the coolies engaged by the allied
forces in the last war were Hakka.

The great rebellion which had originated
with the Hakka, showed that they were
open to new convictions, and although it
turned out a sad failure, yet it might have
been attended with better results, had the
movement been better directed.

In their domestic life you find that there
is not such a strict separation of the sexes
as elsewhere. It is a peculiarity of the
Hakka, that the women never have their
feet cramped by high and low of the female
sex preserve their natural feet, which gives
them a very different standing in society.
It strikes one favourably to see the whole
family working together on the fields or to
see men and women going together to the
market town from the different villages to
offer the produce of the soil for sale, and to
purchase what they want.

The Hakka in the prefecture of Kia-yin
chow are renowned for their learning, and
there are so many Shi-tai that there is not
room enough for them to make use of their
talents and literary acquirements, so that
many have to stoop to menial work to get a
livelihood. In the Jin-len district the Hakka
are allowed two candidates to pass in the
literary and two in the military examination
each term. On the island of Hongkong all
the stone-cutters are Hakka, and nearly all
the druggists, barbers and journeymen
blacksmiths. Many of the coolies are Hak-
kas, but few of the boat people. On the
whole they are poor and have to work hard
for their subsistence. The women seem to
work hardest, and are accustomed to much
endurance from their very childhood. You
meet them carrying heavy loads which you
would rather wish to see put on men's
shoulders, and they seem never to have had
enough leisure to learn proper woman's
work, so that they are generally obliged to
engage a tailor to make their dresses. Cut-
ting grass on the hills for fuel, pigs for sale,
and tilling the fields is the general occupation
of the women. In some parts, as e. g. in the
prefecture of Kia-yin chow, the women spin
cotton, and are also able to weave the yarn
into clothes, of which they make their winter
dresses. In the Jin-len district the spin-
ning of the hemp of which grass-cloth is
made, is more frequently seen, but the wo-
men do not weave it, and there are journeymen
weavers who go round in the villages,
with their primitive looms to do the weaving
for the families. Polygamy is not frequent
among the Hakka, chiefly on account of
poverty, but infanticide is very prevalent.
They live in poor houses, mostly built from
unburned brick which are not always even
plastered, and are protected from the wet
by the far protruding roof, or by straw
which is fixed on to the walls; but when
such unburned brick walls come under the
influence of the heavy rains, by leakage of
the roof, they soon melt, and make the
houses unsafe to live in. There are cer-
tainly also some rich people among them,
and you occasionally meet with the establish-
ment of a 財主 which stands out very
prominently from the huts of the poor.

I have seen three-storyed houses built
of stone from the foundation to the
roof, and besides walled in by a sub-
stantial adobe wall, to protect the inmates
and their property. Such precautions
would show that the Hakka in general
do not come up to a high standard, and
in fact, so bad an example being set to
them by the Mandarins, whose rapacity is
 proverbial, it is scarcely to be wondered at
that they turn and seek to revenge them-
selves by thieving or robbing. What a
great reform is necessary for this great na-
tion! May the heaven of the Gospel effect
it, and penetrate the gigantic mass, till the
whole be leavened.—Chinese Recorder.

Railway Time.—The other day an old
lady presented herself at the booking office
of the Central Station, Newcastle, and in-
quired what time the train started for York.
Clark—"At 1.45." Old Lady—"Way,
there's a porter told me just now it wad-
den leave till a quarter to two. Noo,
which on ye hev as to believe?"—*Weekly
Chronicle*.

A BEARER OUT.—A friend of mine, writes
"Argus" in Land and Water, took lodg-
ings the other day in a farm-house; he
complained bitterly of many things. The
crowing of the fowls in the early morning
was bad enough, but a far greater nuisance
existed than that. The worthy farmer
kept a donkey for the use of his children.
This animal was a champion as for bray-
ing; morning, noon, and night he was at it.
The fact was that unless the children were
petting him he was unhappy. A friend to
whom he applied knew of a cure. In the
dark of evening he slipped into the donkey's
stable armed with a heavy kitchen weight;
this he affixed to Neddy's tail. Neddy
never brayed that night, nor as long as it
was done. It appears that to bray a
donkey must extend the tail. I cannot
say why, but I know that in this instance
it had the desired effect. Perhaps some
owners will try it.

THE BUZZING OF INSECTS.
The old naturalists thought generally that
the buzzing of insects was produced by the
vibrations of the wing, but they had scarcely
attempted to analyse this phenomenon, and
their opinion was abandoned when Reaumur
showed that when the wings are out a blow-
fly continues to buzz. Other explanations
of the phenomenon have been advanced by
various naturalists, but none of them are
satisfactory. M. Janset de Bellesme has
been making some investigations on the
subject, and, after proving that previous
theories are unsatisfactory, he describes the
results of his own researches. To avoid
confusion, it should be distinctly understood
what is meant by buzzing. In the scientific
acceptation it means to imitate the sound of
the hum-bee, which is the type of buzzing
insects. But the hum-bee gives out two
very different sounds, which are an octave
of each other—a grave sound when it flies
and a sharp sound when it alights. We
say, then, that buzzing is the faculty of
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definition limits the phenomenon to the
hymenoptera and the diptera. The coleop-
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terpretation of the phenomenon. First, it
is indisputable that the grave sound always
accompanies the great vibrations of the
wings, which serve for the translation of the
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wings participate in it and undergo a par-
ticular trembling during the production of
this sound. To discover the cause it is ne-
cessary to go back to the mechanism of the
movement of the wing. It is known that
among nearly all insects the muscles which
serve for flight are not inserted in the wing
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ports it, and that it is the movement of these
which acts on the wing and makes it vi-
brate. The form of the thorax changes
with each movement of the wing under the
influence of the contraction of the thoracic
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movement of the thorax is very intense, as
may be proved by holding one of these in-
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tion that can be given of the mode of pro-
duction of the two sounds which constitute
buzzing.

MISCELLANEOUS.
SARCASTIC SLASH.—Young Swell—"I
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Polite barber—"Certainly. Did you bring
it with you?"

KEEPING A SECRET.—A young Irishman
recently reached a village not far from
Birtley, straight from the Emerald Isle, and
shortly after his arrival he received a letter.
A glance told him the writer was Father
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but the Cabul trouble having broken out
suddenly, and peace being by no means
assured, the author of the motion, with a
caution worthy of his country, suggested
that it would be well to postpone thanking
the Almighty for peace while the present
state of things lasted. This was a fine
example of the caniness of the race, and
the word "peace" would have been removed
from the motion, but for the prompt ap-
plication of the Scotch love of half-splitting,
by which it was unanimously resolved that
the thanks to the Almighty for peace should
be offered on the express understanding
that the peace was the peace of Berlin,
and had no reference whatever to the
present complications and impending war
in Afghanistan.

WEDDING RING.—A curious incident
lately occurred at a marriage at St. Mary's
Parish Church, Dover. A French couple
from Calais, having been staying in the
town a sufficient length of time to have the
banns published in that church, came up
in the morning to be married, and the
ceremony proceeded satisfactorily until the
joining of hands and the putting on of the
ring, when it was discovered that the
Frenchman had no ring. There was an
awkward pause, no one in the company
could lend a ring for the occasion; where-
upon the officiating clergyman sent the
serge for the church-door key, the eye of
which instrument was said to have been
used in other places in similar emergencies.
It was found, however, that the eye was
not sufficiently large to admit the bride's
finger. The bridegroom searched his
pockets again and brought out a bunch of
keys, attached to a ring. This ring, with
its appendages, was placed on the bride's
finger, and with the steel ring of the bunch
of keys the ceremony was duly completed.

—*Leisure Hour*.

ROSE'S PATENT "LIFE-BUOY" SMAT.—
The following is a brief description of this

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TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regiments, Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Bakers, Cakes, &c., &c.

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles,
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"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

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15240, 15264, 15288, 15312, 15336, 15360, 15384, 15408, 15432, 15456, 15480, 15504, 15528, 15552, 15576, 15600, 15624, 15648, 15672, 15696, 15720, 15744, 15768, 15792, 15816, 15840, 15864, 15888, 15912, 15936, 15960, 15984, 16008, 16032, 16056, 16080, 16104, 16128, 16152, 16176, 16200, 16224, 16248, 16272, 16296, 16320, 16344, 16368, 16392, 16416, 16440, 16464, 16488, 16512, 16536, 16560, 16584, 16608, 16632, 16656, 16680, 16704, 16728, 16752, 16776, 16800, 16824, 16848, 16872, 16896, 16920, 16944, 16968, 16992, 17016, 17040, 17064, 17088, 17112, 17136, 17160, 17184, 17208, 17232, 17256, 17280, 17304, 17328, 17352, 17376, 17400, 17424, 17448, 17472, 17496, 17520, 17544, 17568, 17592, 17616, 17640, 17664, 17688, 17712, 17736, 17760, 17784, 17808, 17832, 17856, 17880, 17904, 17928, 17952, 17976, 18000, 18024, 18048, 18072, 18096, 18120, 18144, 18168, 18192, 18216, 18240, 18264, 18288, 18312, 18336, 18360, 18384, 18408, 18432, 18456, 18480, 18504, 18528, 18552, 18576, 18600, 18624, 18648, 18672, 18696, 18720, 18744, 18768, 18792, 18816, 18840, 18864, 18888, 18912, 18936, 18960, 18984, 19008, 19032, 19056, 19080, 19104, 19128, 19152, 19176, 19200, 19224, 19248, 19272, 19296, 19320, 19344, 19368, 19392, 19416, 19440, 19464, 19488, 19512, 19536, 19560, 19584, 19608, 19632, 19656, 19680, 19704, 19728, 19752, 19776, 19800, 19824, 19848, 19872, 19896, 19920, 19944, 19968, 19992, 20016, 20040, 20064, 20088, 20112, 20136, 20160, 20184, 20208, 20232, 20256, 20280, 20304, 20328, 20352, 20376, 20400, 20424, 20448, 20472, 20496, 20520, 20544, 20568, 20592, 20616, 20640, 20664, 20688, 20712, 20736, 20760, 20784, 20808, 20832, 20856, 20880, 20904, 20928, 20952, 20976, 21000, 21024, 21048, 21072, 21096, 21120, 21144, 21168, 21192, 21216, 21240, 21264, 21288, 21312, 21336, 21360, 21384, 21408, 21432, 21456, 21480, 21504, 21528, 21552, 21576, 21600, 21624, 21648, 21672, 21696, 21720, 21744, 21768, 21792, 21816, 21840, 21864, 21888, 21912, 21936, 21960, 21984, 22008, 22032, 22056, 22080, 22104, 22128, 22152, 22176, 22200, 22224, 22248, 22272, 22296, 22320, 22344, 22368, 22392, 22416, 22440, 22464, 22488, 22512, 22536, 22560, 22584, 22608, 22632, 22656, 22680, 22704, 22728, 22752, 22776, 22800, 22824, 22848, 22872, 22896, 22920, 22944, 22968, 22992, 23016, 23040, 23064, 23088, 23112, 23136, 23160, 23184, 23208, 23232, 23256, 23280, 23304, 23328, 23352, 23376, 23400, 23424, 23448, 23472, 23496, 23520, 23544, 23568, 23592, 23616, 23640, 23664, 23688, 23712, 23736, 23760, 23784, 23808, 23832, 23856, 23880, 23904, 23928, 23952, 23976, 24000, 24024, 24048, 24072, 24096, 24120, 24144, 24168, 24192, 24216, 24240, 24264, 24288, 24312, 24336, 24360, 24384, 24408, 24432, 24456, 24480, 24504, 24528, 24552, 24576, 24600, 24624, 24648, 24672, 24696, 24720, 24744, 24768, 24792, 24816, 24840, 24864, 24888, 24912, 24936, 24960, 24984, 25008, 25032, 25056, 25080, 25104, 25128, 25152, 25176, 25200, 25224, 25248, 25272, 25296, 25320, 25344, 25368, 25392, 25416, 25440, 25464, 25488, 25512, 25536, 25560, 25584, 25608, 25632, 25656, 25680, 25704, 25728, 25752, 25776, 25800, 25824, 25848, 25872, 25896, 25920, 25944, 25968, 25992, 26016, 26040, 26064, 26088, 26112, 26136, 26160, 26184, 26208, 26232, 26256, 26280, 26304, 26328, 26352, 26376, 26400, 26424, 26448, 26472, 26496, 26520, 26544, 26568, 26592, 26616, 26640, 26664, 26688, 26712, 26736, 26760, 26784, 26808, 26832, 26856, 26880, 26904, 26928, 26952, 26976, 27000, 27024, 27048, 27072, 27096, 27120, 27144, 27168, 27192, 27216, 27240, 27264, 27288, 27312, 27336, 27360, 27384, 27408, 27432, 27456, 27480, 27504, 27528, 27552, 27576, 27600, 27624, 27648, 27672, 27696, 27720, 27744, 27768, 27792, 27816, 27840, 27864, 27888, 27912, 27936, 27960, 27984, 28008, 28032, 28056, 28080, 28104, 28128, 28152, 28176, 28200, 28224, 28248, 28272, 28296, 28320, 28344, 28368, 28392, 28416, 28440, 28464, 28488, 28512, 28536, 28560, 28584, 28608, 28632, 28656, 28680, 28704, 28728, 28752, 28776, 28800, 28824, 28848, 28872, 28896, 28920, 28944, 28968, 28992, 29016, 29040, 29064, 29088, 29112, 29136, 29160, 29184, 29208, 29232, 29256, 29280, 29304, 29328, 29352, 29376, 29400, 29424, 29448, 29472, 29496, 29520, 29544, 29568, 29592, 29616, 29640, 29664, 29688, 29712, 29736, 29760, 29784, 29808, 29832, 29856, 29880, 29904, 29928, 29952, 29976, 30000, 30024, 30048, 30072, 30096, 30120, 30144, 30168, 30192, 30216, 30240, 30264, 30288, 30312, 30336, 30360, 30384, 30408, 30432, 30456, 30480, 30504, 30528, 30552, 30576, 30600, 30624, 30648, 30672, 30696, 30720, 30744, 30768, 30792, 30816, 30840, 30864, 30888, 30912, 30936, 30960, 30984, 31008, 31032, 31056, 31080, 31104, 31128, 31152, 31176, 31200, 31224, 31248, 31272, 31296, 31320, 31344, 31368, 31392, 31416, 31440, 31464, 31488, 31512, 31536, 31560, 31584, 31608, 31632, 31656, 31680, 31704, 31728, 31752, 31776, 31800, 31824, 31848, 31872, 31896, 31920, 31944, 31968, 31992, 32016, 32040, 32064, 32088, 32112, 32136, 32160, 32184, 32208, 32232, 32256, 32280, 32304, 32328, 32352, 32376, 32400, 32424, 32448, 32472, 32496, 32520, 32544, 32568, 32592, 32616, 32640, 32664, 32688, 32712, 32736, 32760, 32784, 32808, 32832, 32856, 32880, 32904, 32928, 32952, 32976, 33000, 33024, 33048, 33072, 33096, 33120, 33144, 33168, 33192, 33216, 33240, 33264, 33288, 33312, 33336, 33360, 33384, 33408, 33432, 33456, 33480, 33504, 33528, 33552, 33576, 33600, 33624, 33648, 33672, 33696, 33720, 33744, 33768, 33792, 33816, 33840, 33864, 33888, 33912, 33936, 33960, 33984, 34008, 34032, 34056, 34080, 34104, 34128, 34152, 34176, 34200, 34224, 34248, 34272, 34296, 34320, 34344, 34368, 34392, 34416, 34440, 34464, 34488, 34512, 34536, 34560, 34584, 34608, 34632, 34656, 34680, 34704, 34728, 34752, 34776, 34800, 34824, 34848, 34872, 34896, 34920, 34944, 34968, 34992, 35016, 35040, 35064, 35088, 35112, 35136, 35160, 35184, 35208, 35232, 35256, 35280, 35304, 35328, 35352, 35376, 35400, 35424, 35448, 35472, 35496, 35520, 35544, 35568, 35592, 35616, 35640, 35664, 35688, 35712, 35736, 35760, 35784, 35808, 35832, 35856, 35880, 35904, 35928, 35952, 35976, 36000, 36024, 36048, 36072, 36096, 36120, 36144, 36168, 36192, 36216, 36240, 36264, 36288, 36312, 36336, 36360, 36384, 36408, 36432, 36456, 36480, 36504, 36528, 36552, 36576, 36600, 36624, 36648, 36672, 36696, 3672

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.
The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Capt. CULLEN, will be de-
parted for the above Port
on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 23, 1878. no26

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has returned and is
Now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS
at No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND, £325,000

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 8% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which
can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. OROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON,
VIA BOMBAY,
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"LOMBARDY," Captain W. B. HALL,
will leave this on THURSDAY, the 5th
December, at Noon.

Tees and General Cargo for London will
be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-
ment, arriving one week later than by the
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, November 23, 1878. de5

Not Responsible for Damage.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Losses contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

GLAMIS, British bark, Captain Key.—
Russell & Co.
LORD MACAULAY, British bark, Capt.
R. B. Monahan.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
FORTENAY, British ship, Capt. Geo. B.
Taylor.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A.
Morrison.—Meyer & Co.
GIANILIA, British bark, Captain
Wallace.—Captain.
ALEPPO, British bark, Captain Robert
Falconer.—Captain.
FANNY, French bark, Captain E. M.
Gouyo.—Landstein & Co.
MARBLEHEAD, American ship, Capt. J. H.
Dawes.—Meyer & Co.
NABIE, British bark, Capt. W. L.
Bryar.—Messageries Maritimes.
FIFTH OF BORTH, British bark, Capt.
J. Cowper.—Olyphant & Co.
CONDOR, German bark, Captain H.
Steffens.—Steffens & Co.
COLOMA, American bark, Captain M.
Hall.—Russell & Co.
EARL OF DEVON, British bark, Captain
James Beer.—Captain.
HOLSTEIN, German 3-m. schooner, Cap-
tain C. Kuller.—Edward Schellhaus & Co.
TAIWAN, German bark, Captain C. Jes-
sen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22, Chong sai, Chinese R. C., from
Canton.
Nov. 23, Orestes, British steamer, 1828,
W. Webster, Shanghai Nov. 17, and Poo-
chow St. Tea.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Nov. 23, Sibay, British steamer, 368, F.
Anthon, Hoihow Nov. 20, General.—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & Co.
Nov. 23, Douglas, British steamer, 664,
F. D. Goddard, Foochow Nov. 20, Amoy
St. and Swatow 22, General.—DOUGLAS
LAFRAIE & Co.
Nov. 23, Hyllon Castle, British bark,
846, Scott, Ohefoo Nov. 16, General.—
CRUISE.
Nov. 23, Yotlung, British steamer, 288,
S. Goggin, Swatow Nov. 22, General.—
KWON ACHERON.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 23, Jarvis Janette, for Ouhohoi
23, Amoy, for Shanghai.
23, Menelaus, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Geo. Skelfield, for Callao,
Marina, for Manila.
Olympia, for Swatow.
Pernambuco, for Saigon.
Sheabeth, for Higo.
Sibay, for Port of Spain.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Orestes, from Shanghai and Foochow,
Mrs Ohabot, Capt. Taylor, Mr De Lano,
and 30 Chinese.
For Sibay, from Hoihow, Mr Angier,
and 40 Chinese deck.
For Douglas, from Coast Port, Mr and
Mrs Haslam and 2 children, Messrs Trull,
Hunt, H. Ebell, C. Lockyer, Dr. Rogers,
222 Chinese deck, and 5 Europeans.
For Hyllon Castle, from Ohefoo, 2 Chi-
nese.
For Yotlung, from Swatow, 28 Chinese,
and 2 Europeans.

DEPARTED.

For Amoy, for Shanghai, Miss Elida
May, and four other Cabin.
To DEPART.
For Orestes, Rev. Mr and Mrs Jackson,
for London.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Albay* reports:
Left Hoihow 20th inst., having experienced
moderate North-easterly winds and fine
weather throughout.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports:
From Foochow to Amoy, had a pleasant
breeze with fine clear weather, winds from
N.N.E. to E.N.E. Passed U.S.S. *Ezanger*
off Matsien bound North. From Amoy to
Swatow, experienced very strong N.E. and
N.N.E. winds with clear weather. Thence
to port strong breeze on leaving Swatow,
gradually decreasing to a moderate E.N.E.
breeze with fine clear weather. In Foo-
chow: str. Orestes. In Amoy: str. Ho-
ching, Esmeralda, Glenfinlas, and H.M.S.
Hart. In Swatow: str. Tientsin, Ohefoo,
Neuchowang, Alverton, Bellona, Yotlung,
Maharajah, and Kara.

The British bark *Hyllon Castle* re-
ports: Sailed 18th Nov., to Saddle light
variable winds and fine weather, from
thence to port fresh monsoon.
The British steamer *Yotlung* reports:
Moderate N.E. winds and fine weather
throughout.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE, SUEZ & LONDON.—
For Orestes, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 25th inst.

For MANILA.—
For Esmeralda, at 1.30 p.m., on Tuesday,
the 26th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
For Lorne, at 3.30 p.m., on Wednesday,
the 27th inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet *Lombardy*
will be despatched with Mails for the
Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah,
Oeyn, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta,
Gibraltar, Europe, and countries served
through London, on THURSDAY,
the 5th December.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 4th December.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 5th December.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 15 cents extra
to Postage Hill.

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878. de5

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd.
R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.
Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy
Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Services.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month.
—Rev. Dr. Eliel.

ST. PETER'S SPANISH CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson, Service at 5 p.m., every
Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.
Morning Prayer and Communion on the
first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen, (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer.—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Rev. W. Louis,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—Divine Service on
every Thursday at 5.30 p.m.
Divine Service AFTERNOON FOR SPANISH.—
By Rev. J. Henderson, at 11 a.m.—To-
morrow on board the British Bark
Monela.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Yotlung leaves for Coast Port.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Amusement.

5 p.m.—Theatrical Performance by the
Band of the 74th, at the Garrison
Theatre.

Shipping.

Goods per *Albay* undelivered after this
date subject to risk.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, November 26:—
2 p.m., *Esmeralda* leaves for Manila.
Opera Bouffe at the City Hall.
THURSDAY, November 28:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.
FRIDAY, November 29:—
Tenders for Repairs of *Marques del Duero*
to be sent before 11.30 a.m.
SATURDAY, November 30:—
Menmuir leaves for Singapore, &c., on or
about this date.
TUESDAY, December 3:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.
THURSDAY, December 5:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.
MONDAY, January 20:—
Sale of the Iron Screw Steamship *America*,
by Messrs. Hughes & Legge, on or
about this date.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.10 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1878.

WHEN remarking on the triumphant
announcement of His Excellency the
Governor that there were fewer prisoners
in the Gaol on the 11th instant than on
the corresponding date in 1876, when
Sir Arthur Kennedy was at the head of
the Administration here, it struck us
that Mr Hennessy had been rather
fortunate in regard to his statistics, or,
in other words, that His Excellency had
lighted on figures in this instance which
were particularly favourable to himself.
These suspicions are verified by a perusal
of the return supplied to the members of
the Legislative Council showing the
number of prisoners confined in Victoria
Gaol during the thirteen years from
December 1865 to November 1878.

His Excellency gave 530 as the number
of prisoners in the Gaol on the 11th
instant, and 574 as the number in the
Gaol on the same date in 1876. The
return in question only furnishes the
number of prisoners in the Gaol on the
first Mondays in the months of the long
period of years indicated, therefore we
can only quote the figures for approxi-
mate dates to those referred to by His
Excellency. The number, then, in the
Gaol on the morning of the 4th Sep-
tember 1876 was 426 and in the evening
429; on the morning of the 2nd October
621 and in the evening 627; on the
morning of the 6th November 541 and
in the evening 550; on the morning of
the 4th December 519, and in the evening
511. Compare these figures with those
for September, October and November
in the present year. The comparison
can, perhaps be more readily made by
placing the returns for six months in
1876, opposite those for similar periods
in 1878:—

1876. 1878

May 1st, 363. 539, May 6th.

June 6th, 414. 498, June 3rd.

July 3rd, 391. 494, July 1st.

August 7th, 414. 547, August 5th.

Sept. 4th, 423. 569, Sept. 2nd.

Oct. 2nd, 521. 524, Oct. 7th.

Nov. 6th, 541. 617, Nov. 4th.

These figures indicate pretty clearly
that His Excellency has not much
ground for congratulation in regard to
the decrease in the number of prisoners
in the Gaol in fact the above com-
parison proves beyond doubt that the
general impression abroad before the
recent speech of His Excellency that the
Gaol had been gradually filling for many
months past was the correct one. A
comparison of the returns from the time
of Mr Hennessy's arrival up to the
period covered by the above figures, with
those for corresponding periods during
Sir Arthur Kennedy's time, give results
still more unfavourable to Mr Hennessy's
administration:—

Sir A. Kennedy. Mr. Hennessy.

1875. 1877.

May 3rd, 349. 340, May 7th.

June 7th, 343. 380, June 4th.

July 6th, 558. 339, July 2nd.

August 1st, 368. 378, Aug. 6th.

Sept. 6th, 330. 408, Sept. 3rd.

Oct. 4th, 362. 405, Oct. 1st.

Nov. 1st, 363. 481, Nov. 5th.

Dec. 6th, 433. 421, Dec. 3rd.

1876. 1878.

Jan. 2nd, 383. 433, Jan. 7th.

Feb. 7th, 389. 483, Feb. 4th.

Mar. 6th, 373. 466, Mar. 4th.

Apr. 6th, 367. 580, Apr. 1st.

Here is plain evidence that instead of
the prisoners in the Gaol having dimin-
ished in number during Mr Hennessy's
administration, they have increased with
some amount of regularity from 340 on

the 7th May 1877 to 517 on the 4th
Nov. 1878. We have taken some trouble
to arrange these figures, because the
bare statement of His Excellency the
other day, that there were less prisoners
in the Gaol at that moment than on the
corresponding date in 1876, might lead
one to suppose that the number of pri-
soners in the Gaol had been decreasing
since Mr Hennessy assumed the reins of
government here. We have already
stated that the number given by His Ex-
cellency as being in the Gaol on the date
of the recent Council meeting was 530.
Prior to 1876, the number did not reach
400 over a period of three years.
The daily average number in the Gaol
during 1876 was 533.

One of the great points Mr Hennessy
sought to prove on his arrival here—
apparently with the object of furnishing
him with a sufficient excuse for introduc-
ing his pet schemes of dealing with the
criminal class—was that crime had
been steadily increasing in the Colony
for ten years previously. An appalling
array of statistics was paraded by His
Excellency to support this point, and it
really seemed that, if figures were worth
anything, crime had been getting fear-
fully rampant here for a decade, and that,
if the Colony desired to escape ultimate
suffocation from the heavy folds of vice
and maelstrom in which it was enveloped,
it had better lend a willing ear to Mr
Hennessy's schemes for reform. Old
residents, however, refused to believe
that life and property were not as secure
here as in the younger days of the
Colony, and we endeavoured in a
series of articles to point out the fallacies
in Mr Hennessy's statistics, although
we laboured under the difficulty of not
having at our elbow returns and records
of one kind and another giving the
criminal state of the Colony for years
past. The Gaol returns now before us
show how justified the doubts of old
residents here were that crime had been
increasing in Hongkong in the way indi-
cated by His Excellency. They prove,
so far as the returns of a gaol can
prove, that, instead of increasing, crime
has been gradually diminishing in Hong-
kong during the last decade. While,
for instance, in January 1867 the num-
ber of prisoners in the Gaol was 702, the
number in the month of 1877 was but
451. It is only fair to mention, however,
that on the 31st October 1866, 176
prisoners were transferred from Stone-
cutter's Island Prison to the Hongkong
Gaol; still the number 702 represents,
after all, the total of criminals who were
under confinement in January 1867.
Let these returns be viewed in any
way, they unquestionably indicate that
the Colony was maintaining far fewer
criminals during the last few years of
Sir Arthur Kennedy's administration
than during the time of any previous
Governor, and fewer than during the
last eighteen months.

CHINESE NOTES.

A curious instance of Manchu adoption is
recorded in the *Peking Gazette* of the 21st
of October. A Prince of the third order,
(son of a Prince of the second order, with
the titular rank of Prince of the first order)
having died, leaving his father without
heirs, the Empress direct that all the
Imperial clansmen, carrying no specific
rank, who are of the same generation as the
deceased, and who are between the ages of
5 and 10, be introduced to the bereaved
father. This is accordingly done by Prince
Kung and his brothers, and the Princess
chooses one of the lads to be the heir of her
husband.

One of the most unsatisfactory characters
in the Chinese language is 种, which has
appeared almost daily in the *Peking Gazette*
for many years, in the combination 种, and
which must, judging from the context,
mean "seeds." No Chinese seems able to
account for its use in that sense, and no
dictionary that we have consulted throws
any light upon it. Some of the learned say
that it is intended for 种, but this charac-
ter we are equally unable to find. Others
say it is a misprint for 种 or 种; but in
the first place, we find it in manuscript as
often as in print, and in the second neither
of these last two characters is less apocry-
phal than the two former.

Amongst the minor Chinese officials who
appear to possess the right of memorializing
the Emperor direct is the Superintendent of
Customs at Kalgan 張家口. The
Superintendent at Sha-hu-k'ou 殺虎口
(in Shanai?) is also stated to have this right,
but we have not as yet received satisfactory
evidence that such is the case.

It appears from the *Peking Gazette* that
General 龍飛騰 was sentenced to mili-
tary exile some time ago for kidnapping his
concubine to death, and has recently escaped
from exile. Though the luxury of wife-
kicking may be indulged in in Manchuria
at the cost of a few days' imprisonment or
a few shillings' fine, even the Chinese Law,
which makes the wife in most respects a
complete chattel of the husband, views this
practice with disfavour. A husband may
kill his wife with impunity if she is taken
in adultery, but not unless she is discover-
ed in the act. If the husband kills his
wife for the offence of abusing his living
parents or grand-parents, he is punished
with 100 blows. If he kills her for abusing
the memory of his deceased parents or
grand-parents, he is punished with strange-
lotion.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

Per E. E. A. & O. Telegraph Co.'s Line.

LONDON, 21st November, 1878.
Lord Beaconsfield has declined to receive
the deputation from the Committee formed
for the purpose of calling Parliament to-
gether.

The Amour of Afghanistan not having
sent an answer to the Ultimatum, it was
resolved at a Cabinet Council held yester-
day to transmit orders to India for the
immediate advance of the troops.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The West and East Point Murder Cases
were further adjourned until Monday next.

The Bishop of Victoria will preach at the
Cathedral to-morrow at 11 a.m. and at St.
Peter's Church at 5 p.m.

The services at Union Church to-morrow
will be conducted by the Rev. W. S.
Swanson, of Amoy.

We learn that the French mail steamer
Peiho left Saigon to-day, (Saturday) at
noon, and passed Cape St. James at 4.40
p.m. en route for this port.

The performance of the "Lily of Killar-
ney" by the Royal English Opera Com-
pany is postponed until Tuesday next, the
28th Nov., owing to the indisposition of
Mr Vernon.

We are requested by the Sheriff to mention
that the Special Jurors summoned for Fri-
day, the 29th instant, need not attend until
Tuesday, the 3rd December, the case of the
Queen v. Newman having been postponed
until that date.

The following are the results of the drawing
which took place this evening for the crews
to pull for the Members' and Chairman's
cups in the forthcoming Regatta:—

Victoria	Nova
Oswald (skip.)	Woodin (skip.)
Trail	Friend
Uloth	Reddie
Dunman	Falconer
Lewis (cox)	China Boy (cox)

Thistle
Coker (stroke)
Davidson
Ginger
Townsend
Edger (cox)

We understand that the post of Fourth
Master of the Central School, rendered
vacant by the resignation of Mr Piercy, has
been filled by Mr Murray; and that the
duties of Fifth Master, hitherto performed
by Mr Murray, will be undertaken by Mr
McKinney, formerly a police inspector. The
vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr
Ball to the Supreme Court has not been
filled, and the Government does not seem as
yet to know how to utilize that officer's
undoubted linguistic ability.

An inquest was held to-day at the Govern-
ment Civil Hospital on the body of one
Chung Yung Fat, son of Mr Chung Wan,
clerk to Messrs Stephens & Holmes, before
the Coroner (C. V. Cragh, Esq.), and a Jury
comprising Messrs W. Boffey, E. Rose, and
R. Bernhard. The child fell down the
smoke hole, with another lad named Chee-
Luk, who was a servant in the house, whilst
they were playing together. The servant-
lad is in a very precarious state. A verdict
of accidental death was recorded.

We learn that the Hakka Chinese are tak-
ing very kindly to the scheme of emigration
hence for British Guiana, and that the
missionaries here will lose close upon a
hundred of their converts by the shipment
now being arranged. The Chinese, having
once satisfied themselves that the Guiana
to which they are going is under British
rule, appear perfectly content with all that
follows—arguing, we suppose, that British
protection involves not only the certainty of
exercising their industry to the best ad-
vantage, but security to enjoy the legitimate
products of their labour. Be this as it may,
there seems to be no difficulty in obtaining
emigrants for this revived scheme.

YESTERDAY being the fourth anniversary of
Bishop Raimondi's consecration the members
of the Catholic Circle met in great numbers
in their hall, at 9 o'clock in the evening, to
unveil the portraits of Pope Leo XIII

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Vessel's Name.	Agent.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.								
Albay	5 h	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	Nov. 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Holbow	Oct'an Dock
Bombay	5 h	Goddard	Brit. str.	749	Nov. 23	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Douglas	5 h	Goddard	Brit. str.	884	Nov. 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Fame	5 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	Nov. 23	H.K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Killarney	5 h	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1080	Nov. 23	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Lorne	5 h	McCallloch	Brit. str.	1036	Nov. 23	Malchers & Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Morra	5 h	Morley	Brit. str.	836	Nov. 23	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Normair	5 h	Darke	Brit. str.	1940	Nov. 23	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Olympia	5 h	Nagel	Brit. str.	606	Nov. 23	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Orestes	5 h	Wabster	Brit. str.	1333	Nov. 23	Butterfield & Swire	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Penedo	5 h	Hyde	Brit. str.	652	Nov. 23	Malchers & Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Pernambuco	5 h	Cain	Brit. str.	643	Nov. 23	Malchers & Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Sea Gull	5 h	Roberts	Amer. str.	48	Nov. 23	W. H. Ray	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Sunda	5 h	Reeves	Brit. str.	1029	Nov. 23	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Yesso	5 h	S. Ashton	Brit. str.	659	Nov. 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Yotting	5 h	Goggin	Brit. str.	286	Nov. 23	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports	Tug Plying
Sailing Vessels.								
Albyn's Isle	3 o	Burgess	Brit. bge.	864	Oct. 24	Rozario & Co.	Hamburg	
Aleppo	1 o	Falconer	Brit. bge.	666	Nov. 19	Chinese	Hamburg	
Alma	7 o	Ohlsson	Swed. bge.	332	Nov. 20	Meyer & Co.	Hamburg	
Alva	7 o	Souza	Port. sh.	631	Nov. 8	Brandao & Co.	Hamburg	
Amy Turner	2 h	Nowell	Amer. bge.	991	Nov. 10	Olyphant & Co.	New York	
Angostura	4 h	Boysen	Amer. bge.	418	Nov. 12	Oakowitz & Co.	New York	
Benefactor	4 h	Hayden	Amer. bge.	696	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.	New York	
Brema	8 h	Limpe	Amer. bge.	696	Nov. 11	Wiel & Co.	New York	
Bua Casp	1 h	Lange	Slam. bge.	888	Nov. 20	Ohlsson	New York	
Carl	4 h	Thomsen	Ger. bge.	815	Nov. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	New York	
Carl Ritter	5 h	Thomsen	Ger. bge.	696	Nov. 15	Stemmen & Co.	New York	
Carnarvonshire	5 h	Flaherty	Brit. bge.	338	Nov. 13	Malchers & Co.	New York	
Catharina	4 h	Schultz	Ger. bge.	344	Nov. 15	Edward Schellhass & Co.	New York	
Charlot	4 h	Gautier	Foh. bge.	266	Nov. 22	Carlowitz & Co.	New York	
Changtoo	3 o	Bakie	Brit. sm. str.	304	Nov. 14	Bornoo Co., Limited	New York	
Chocola	4 h	Kennett	Brit. bge.	284	Oct. 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	
Christian	4 h	Kennett	Ger. bge.	250	Nov. 1	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Civiale	4 h	Nissen	Ger. bge.	380	Nov. 20	Stemmen & Co.	Honolulu	
Coeran	8 h	Coeran	Amer. bge.	188	July 18	W. H. Ray	Honolulu	
Coloma	4 h	Hall	Amer. bge.	853	Nov. 15	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Commissary	7 h	Morison	Brit. sh.	800	Oct. 28	Meyer & Co.	Honolulu	
Condor	2 h	Steffens	Ger. bge.	368	Nov. 22	Stemmen & Co.	Honolulu	
Cordouan	2 h	Steffens	Foh. bge.	469	Nov. 10	Carlowitz & Co.	Honolulu	
Cuba	2 h	Stall	Brit. bge.	820	Nov. 13	Ohlsson	Honolulu	
Dartmouth	7 h	Robertson	Brit. bge.	915	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	
Delphin	3 h	Lillenthal	Ger. sm. str.	238	Nov. 19	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Dirigo	3 h	Stall	Amer. bge.	684	July 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	
Don Quixote	4 h	King	Amer. sh.	1128	Sept. 24	Caplain	Honolulu	
Drumlog	3 h	Wayman	Brit. bge.	976	Oct. 15	Malchers & Co.	Honolulu	
Elizabeth Childs	4 h	Ohlsson	Ger. bge.	447	Oct. 30	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Elizabeth Nicholas	4 h	Ohlsson	Brit. bge.	521	Nov. 9	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Emily Chaplin	3 h	Barrie	Brit. sh.	338	Nov. 17	Bornoo Co., Limited	Honolulu	
Earl of Devon	2 o	Beas	Brit. bge.	441	Nov. 18	Messageries Maritimes	Honolulu	
Fanny	4 h	Gongon	Foh. bge.	314	Nov. 18	Landstein & Co.	Honolulu	
Firth of Forth	7 o	Cowper	Brit. bge.	880	Nov. 12	Olyphant & Co.	Honolulu	
Fleetwing	3 o	Guest	Amer. sh.	829	Oct. 17	Butterfield & Swire	Honolulu	
Finsenborg	4 h	Jacobson	Dan. bge.	365	Nov. 22	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Honolulu	
Fontenay	4 h	Taylor	Brit. sh.	435	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Honolulu	
Franklin	2 o	Bruneau	Foh. bge.	553	Nov. 22	Hang Yik	Honolulu	
George Skelfield	3 o	Hall	Amer. sh.	1818	Sept. 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Honolulu	
Geoline Brown	4 h	Trumbach	Ger. bge.	402	Oct. 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Honolulu	
Glenella	2 o	Wallace	Brit. bge.	472	Oct. 31	Caplain	Honolulu	
Glamis	3 o	Rollo	Brit. bge.	1150	Sept. 17	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Hall Columbia	4 h	Brereton	Amer. sch.	883	Nov. 19	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Honolulu	
Hansa	4 h	Deneken	Ger. bge.	498	Nov. 12	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Highlander	4 h	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1852	June 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	
Holstein	4 h	Kilper	Ger. sm. str.	281	Nov. 19	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Honolulu	
Hotspur	4 h	Shaw	Brit. bge.	522	Sept. 3	Rozario & Co.	Honolulu	
Hyton Castle	5 h	Scott	Brit. bge.	548	Nov. 28	Chinese	Honolulu	
Jane	2 o	Henfrey	Brit. sm. str.	211	Nov. 22	Birley & Co.	Honolulu	
Johann Smidt	3 h	Boeshe	Ger. bge.	458	Nov. 7	Malchers & Co.	Honolulu	
Krung Thep	7 o	Dahrasen	Slam. bge.	458	Nov. 18	Stemmen & Co.	Honolulu	
Lenasia	7 o	Mearns	Brit. sh.	896	Sept. 19	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Honolulu	
Leas Ferry	4 h	Pitman	Brit. bge.	1123	Aug. 26	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Lord Macaulay	3 h	Monkman	Brit. bge.	848	Oct. 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	
Louis	2 h	Shelch	Ger. sm. str.	246	Nov. 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Honolulu	
Lure	2 h	Klinge	Slam. bge.	428	Oct. 21	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Malina	4 h	Klinge	Ger. bge.	479	Oct. 21	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Manila II.	3 o	Gonner	Ger. bge.	611	Nov. 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Honolulu	
Maria	3 o	Jean	Brit. bge.	693	Oct. 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Honolulu	
Mary Fraser	4 h	Dexter	Brit. sh.	1174	Aug. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	
Matchless	7 o	Dexter	Amer. sh.	1165	Nov. 10	Meyer & Co.	Honolulu	
Malbrek	4 h	Pierce	Brit. bge.	870	Nov. 2	Meyer & Co.	Honolulu	
Melrose	4 h	Plumer	Amer. sh.	894	Sept. 19	Caplain	Honolulu	
Min-y-don	7 o	Leslie	Brit. sh.	1108	Sept. 8	Olyphant & Co.	Honolulu	
Moneta	7 o	Bisset	Brit. bge.	621	Aug. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Honolulu	
Napier	7 o	Bryde	Brit. bge.	1200	Nov. 10	Messageries Maritimes	Honolulu	
Nardoo	2 o	Paul	Brit. bge.	579	Nov. 18	Cheng Woo	Honolulu	
Niagara	3 o	Faulsen	Ger. bge.	691	Oct. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	
Nicolaus	3 o	Stolken	Ger. sch.	167	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Honolulu	
Penrith	3 o	Remington	Brit. bge.	549	Oct. 24	Malchers & Co.	Honolulu	
Presto	4 h	Laidman	Brit. bge.	384	Nov. 19	Meyer & Co.	Honolulu	
Rideman	4 h	Bishop	Brit. bge.	718	Oct. 26	Rozario & Co.	Honolulu	
Rigo	4 h	Silfvarparre	Swed. bge.	465	Nov. 6	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Rt. Charles Napier	3 o	French	Brit. sh.	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Honolulu	
Sophia	3 o	Ginge	Ger. bge.	210	Nov. 20	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Spartan	3 o	Winst	Amer. sch.	1000	Sept. 23	W. H. Ray	Honolulu	
Sunatra	3 o	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Tartar	3 o	Ksemann	Ger. bge.	870	Nov. 22	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Honolulu	
Tek Li	4 h	Petersen	Ger. bge.	266	Oct. 31	Malchers & Co.	Honolulu	
The Goodwin	1 h	Portkison	Foh. bge.	717	Nov. 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Honolulu	
Theresa & Nelly	1 h	Garesau	Foh. bge.	358	Nov. 15	Carlowitz & Co.	Honolulu	
Three Brothers	1 h	Khalcke	Brit. bge.	327	Oct. 19	Chinese	Honolulu	
Trio	1 o	Bakker	Dutch bge.	268	Oct. 11	Stemmen & Co.	Honolulu	
Varuna	3 o	Sachau	Ger. bge.	496	Oct. 11	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
Verona	3 o	Bardett	Ger. bge.	688	Oct. 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Honolulu	
Yesta	3 o	Dicks	Ger. bge.	308	Oct. 2	Malchers & Co.	Honolulu	
Yodan	4 h	Meyer	Ger. bge.	439	Nov. 9	Wiel & Co.	Honolulu	
WHEAMPOA								
Hattie N. Bangs		Bangs	Amer. sm. str.	568	Nov. 12	Caplain	Honolulu	
CANTON								
Namoa		Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Nov. 16	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Shanghai	
Ningpo		Cass	Brit. str.	761	Nov. 23	Stemmen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Alet	6 o	U. S.	gunboat	541	6	700	Nov. 9	Robert Boyd
Asublot	6 o	U. S.	corvette	1370	6	700	Nov. 15	Geo. H. Perkins
Chop-sai	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	800	4	100	Nov. 22	Chun Chong Fat
Kestrel	6 h	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	Oct. 31	Fred. Edwards
Magpie	6 h	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Nov. 4	W. M. Lang
Margaret del Duero	6 h	Spanish	transport	850	—	—	Nov. 7	Gullisume Lobé
Messance	6 h	British	military hospital	2691	—	—	Nov. 22	La. Com. G. A. Gray
Monquito	7 h	British	gunboat	430	4	60	Oct. 16	J. B. Hays
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	3087	20	250	Nov. 19	William M. Anceley
Victor Emmanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	250	Nov. 19	William M. Anceley
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	856	2	250	Nov. 19	William M. Anceley

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Nov. 16, 1878.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
August	German brig	gunboat	541	6	700	Nov. 9	Robert Boyd
E. C. Muteb	British schooner	gunboat	800	4	100	Nov. 22	Chun Chong Fat
Glamorganshire	for London	gun vessel	592	4	100	Oct. 31	Fred. Edwards
Roderick Bay	for Colonies	gun vessel	774	3	160	Nov. 4	W. M. Lang
Willie	for Chafco	transport	850	—	—	Nov. 7	Gullisume Lobé

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Nov. 14, 1878.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Agamemnon	British	gunboat	541	6	700	Nov. 9	Robert Boyd
Amazon	French	gunboat	800	4	100	Nov. 22	Chun Chong Fat
Amoy	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	Oct. 31	Fred. Edwards
Chin-so	Chinese	gun vessel	774	3	160	Nov. 4	W. M. Lang
Flora McDonald	British	transport	850	—	—	Nov. 7	Gullisume Lobé
Genkai Maru	Japanese	military hospital	2691	—	—	Nov. 22	La. Com. G. A. Gray
Glenfinlas	for New York	gunboat	430	4	60	Oct. 16	J. B. Hays
Gwallier	British	gunboat	3087	20	250	Nov. 19	William M. Anceley
H. C. Orsted	Danish	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	250	Nov. 19	William M. Anceley
Hae-san	Chinese	despatch vessel	856	2	250	Nov. 19	William M. Anceley
Hakon Adelsten	Norwegian	gunboat	541	6	700	Nov. 9	Robert Boyd
Haythorn	Chinese	gunboat	800	4	100	Nov. 22	Chun Chong Fat
Kiang-foo	Chinese	gun vessel	592	4	100	Oct. 31	Fred. Edwards
Kiang-kwan	Chinese	gun vessel	774	3	160	Nov. 4	W. M. Lang
Kiang-plat	Chinese	transport	850	—	—	Nov. 7	Gullisume Lobé

* Places left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Nov. 23rd, 1878.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400	來路烟猪肉
" " " " " " " " " "	250	220	花旗烟猪肉
" " " " " " " " " "	200	180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160	尾龍扒猪肉
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130	鹹牛肉
" " " " " " " " " "	110	140	燒牛肉
" " " " " " " " " "	100	90	湯肉
" " " " " " " " " "	160	140	牛肉細
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦
" " " " " " " " " "	310	280	鹹牛腦
" " " " " " " " " "	300	280	牛頭
" " " " " " " " " "	140	130	牛心
" " " " " " " " " "	160	140	牛肩
" " " " " " " " " "	50	40	牛脚
" " " " " " " " " "	60	50	牛腰
" " " " " " " " " "	110	100	牛尾
" " " " " " " " " "	80	70	牛肝
" " " " " " " " " "	60	60	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . . lb.	390	300	花旗火腿
" " " " " " " " " "	220	200	金華火腿
" " " " " " " " " "	350	320	金華路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . " "	180	160	羊牌骨
" " " " " " " " " "	180	160	羊胛
" " " " " " " " " "	140	130	羊手
Pigs' Chillings, . . . catty	60	50	猪臟
" " " " " " " " " "	90	80	猪脚
" " " " " " " " " "	100	90	猪雞
" " " " " " " " " "	80	70	猪頭
" " " " " " " " " "	50	40	猪心
" " " " " " " " " "	80	70	猪腰
" " " " " " " " " "	100	90	猪肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	140	猪牌骨
" " " " " " " " " "	150	140	鹹猪肉
" " " " " " " " " "	160	160	鹹猪油
" " " " " " " " " "	110	100	猪肚
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	400	350	羊頭脚
" " " " " " " " " "	50	40	羊心
" " " " " " " " " "	80	70	羊腰
" " " " " " " " " "	160	140	羊肝
Suckling Pigs, . . . " "	\$2.25	\$1.50	猪仔
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120	牛核
Veal, . . . " "	140	130	牛仔肉
Poultry.			生口
Oapons, . . . catty	250	180	鹹雞
Ducks, . . . catty	120	110	鴨
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	—	蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	160	150	雞
Geese, . . . " "	140	130	鵝
Partridges, . . . each	300	270	鷓鴣
Phenazants, Canton, live, pair	\$1.80	1.50	城山雞
Pigeons, . . . each	140	130	白鴿
Quail, . . . " "	120	110	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton . . .	700	650	省城家兔
Rice-Birds, . . . doz.	300	250	禾花雀
Snipe, . . . each	120	110	沙追
Teal, . . . " "	400	350	鴨仔
Turkeys, Cock, . . . catty	500	400	火雞公
" " " " " " " " " "	350	300	火雞母
Fish.			海鮮
Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred	400	300	肚魚乾
Bream, . . . catty	80	70	鯽魚
Carp, . . . " "	80	70	鯉魚
Catfish, . . . " "	60	50	赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . " "	160	—	鹹魚
Crabs, . . . " "	120	60	蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . . " "	80	70	墨魚
Dace, . . . " "	70	60	鱖魚
Dog Fish, . . . " "	50	40	跌倒魚
Eels, Congor . . . " "	60	50	海鰻
" " " " " " " " " "	120	100	淡水鰻
File Fish, . . . " "	60	50	剥皮魚
Fresh Fish, Large . . . " "	140	130	大鮮魚
" " " " " " " " " "	40	30	小鮮魚
Garcoupe, . . . " "	170	—	石斑魚
Gudgeon, . . . " "	80	70	白哈魚
Gurnard, . . . " "	90	80	紅角魚
Haddock, . . . " "	60	50	紅黃鱈
Herrings, fresh . . . " "	40	30	黃澤
" " " " " " " " " "	box	\$1.00	烟黃澤
King Crab, . . . each	110	100	嫩生
Live Fish, . . . catty	110	100	魚
Lobsters, . . . " "	160	150	龍蝦
Mullet, . . . " "	120	110	鱸魚
" " " " " " " " " "	120	90	鹹魚
Oysters, . . . " "	120	110	生魚
Parrot Fish, . . . " "	160	—	鸚鵡魚
Perch, . . . " "	80	70	頭鱖
Pike, . . . " "	130	—	鱸魚
Plaice, . . . " "	80	70	破花魚
Pomfret, White, . . . " "	120	110	白鰻
Pomfret, Black . . . " "	100	90	黑鰻
Prawn, . . . " "	160	—	明蝦
Ray, . . . " "	50	40	琵琶
Rock Fish, . . . " "	80	70	瓦狗
Roach, . . . " "	120	110	沙公